The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. XL. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREATS BY LABOR MEN.

They Bitterly Denounce the Directors of the World's Fair.

ACCUSATIONS OF HYPOCRISY.

Pledges to Union Labor Said to Have Been Grossly Violated.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION DEPLORED

Director-General Davis Criticises Candler's Methods.

OTHER OFFICIALS EXPRESS POINTED VIEWS

The Directors of the World's Fair were denounced in unmeasured terms at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly last evening. They were charged with violating their assurances that union labor would be given the preference in World's Fair work. Resolutions were adopted that unless action was at once taken by the directors toward carrying out the assurances made organized labor throughout the country would be pitted against the World's Fair.

At the meeting of the assembly last night President James O'Connell offered the following:

WHEREAS, When it was first proposed to hold a World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago organized labor was appealed to by the promoters of that instittion to assist in securing legislation and other influence in favor of Chicago, and

WHEREAS, The members of the various trades unions and labor organizations of Chicago have subscribed liberally to the stock of said Exposition, and

WHEREAS, Implied inducements were held out by the promoters of said Exposition to the working people of Chicago that in all work done on the buildings of said Exposition union labor should be recognized and have a preference over scab labor, and

WHEREAS, The present directory of said Exposition indicates an intention of refusing to recognize union labor, but threatens to employ indiscriminately non-union labor, thereby flooding the labor market of Chicago, with the ultimate design of destroying the trades unions. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as union men, protest against this treacherous action of the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and unless immediate action is taken by that body to redeem its implied pledges given in regard to union labor that we shall deem it our duty to oppose in every way any further legislation, either municipal, State, or National, in favor of said World's Columbian Exposition; and we hereby recommend all workingmen who have subscribed for said stock to decline to pay any further assessments until proper assurances are given by the directors that said implied pledges will be kept. And be it further

Resolved, That unless satisfactory assurances are given by the directors that their indicated action will be changed, we shall deem it our duty to ask the cooperation of every body of organized labor throughout the country to assist us in making our protest emphatic.

In an instant a dozen men were on the floor, but Mr. Morgan, being recognized by the Chairman, spoke at some length in favor of the resolution. He accused Robert Nelson of not doing his duty to organized labor, whose votes it was elected him a member of the Board of Directors, in not taking a determined stand against the employment of scabs. But not only had Mr. Nelson failed to do what he had promised but when the first meeting was held and preliminary steps taken to secure the World's Fair in Chicago the promoters of the enterprise had asked for the assistance of the trades unions and had pledged themselves then to recognize organized labor.

Mr. Morgan was interrupted by Mr. Pomeroy who asked him who were the men who made such pledges? Mr. Morgan refused to mention any names.

Mr. Pomeroy then said: "Mr. Morgan is simply crying out for what he has lost. He is a candidate for a directorship himself, and cast his own vote and his proxies for himself, but was defeated. He now accuses Mr. Nelson of not doing his duty. What can one man do among so many? The people have confidence in Mr. Nelson, more than they have in Mr. Morgan. There is no doubt but what it is the intention of the directory to kill organized labor."

At this juncture Mr. O'Connell sprang to his feet and shouted, "We will make the directory put a regiment of soldiers around their grounds if they employ 'scab' labor. The day has passed when organized labor can be ignored in a great public enterprise of this kind." This was received with cheers and loud cries of "That's right."

Mr. Linnehan said it was not a "scab" who drove the first nail, as he had driven it himself.

Mr. O'Connell said that committees had been appointed by the Central Union, Carpenters' Council, and Builders to take steps in this matter and he moved that a committee of three be appointed to act in conjunction with the other committees. P. J. Minniter, T. J. Morgan, and James Mackin were appointed. These committees will wait on the Mayor, probably tomorrow, and ask him to issue a manifesto showing the number and condition of the laboringmen of Chicago. They will also go before the directory and ask that eight hours be made a day's work and that union men as far as possible be employed.

At the regular meeting of the Knights of Labor held yesterday at No. 155 Washington street, John Wolful, Harry Canevin, and Charles Hank were appointed a committee of three to act in conjunction with committees of other labor organizations to wait upon the Mayor and Director-General of the World's Fair, and request them to issue a proclamation to the public as follows:

WHEREAS, The labor market of Chicago is overcrowded and people are actually starving in the streets; and

WHEREAS, The impression has gotten abroad that work has begun on the World's Fair buildings and grounds and that work is plenty and help scarce; we therefore desire to correct the impression and to state most positively that there are more men here now in all departments of trade than can possibly find employment. We feel that a knowledge of this state of affairs will prevent many from leaving their homes to find work in this city, only to increase the army of destitute ones whose presence on our streets we deplore."

SHAME TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Director-General Davis' Opinion of the Action of Congress—Other Views Expressed.

Director-General Davis says he is inclined to be reticent regarding the reeent action of Congress in reducing the expenses of the World's Fair officials, as he thinks the animus of his remarks will be attributed to the reduction of his own salary.

"It is not my business to pass on Congressional action in cutting my salary or anybody's else," he said. "If the measure is passed by both Houses I can step down and out if I don't like it. However, I can't help noticing the contrast between the appropriations of $40,000 for the lady managers and $27,500 for the officers and their employés. In the latter appropriation $8,000 is allowed for clerk hire, which is to be divided among us. With one-half of that amount I can't hire clerks to keep records and send out mail. Will this force the local board to make up the difference? Of course it will; and that is just what a good many men in Congress think the local board is for, and what they propose to make it do. They seem to think that Chicago wants to denationalize the Fair and make its benefits redound solely to the advantage and profit of this city. And who are these legislators? Men like Mills of Texas, Bland of Missouri, and Vaughan of Pennsylvania. When the Centennial Exposition was in progress in Philadelphia, Vaughan never set his foot inside its gates, although he had been a resident of Philadelphia for years. He doesn't believe in fairs and expositions—thinks it unconstitutional to give them any money. And did Mills and Bland vote to give New Orleans any money? Not much; they think it unconstitutional. These are the men who are voting against National interests in this issue. They are willing that the Government should put up a fish building and make a National exhibit, but as for spending money in any other way they are opposed to it. No fairs and expositions in the past have been successful because the Government has withheld its monetary and active indorsement. What did France do with her exposition but make up 38,000,000 francs losses, well satisfied that the country had been and would be many times repaid for the temporary loss. That's what the United States should do.

"This action is a shame to the Government. I repeat, it is a shame to the Government! It will soon come to an issue like this. Chicago will say 'Our citizens have put up $5,000,000 and why can't you do the same?' And still, Congressmen from States whose importance would be vastly increased by a World's Fair go on cutting down expenses and salaries of men like Dickinson. It is folly to suppose that an able man whose services are in demand will throw up a lucrative employment to take an office in the World's Fair management at a small salary, especially when he knows that it will last for but two or three years. Another thing which few people seem to realize is that World's Fair officers' personal expenses are largely increased, and some allowance should be made for that fact."

President Lyman J. Gage was inclined to be reticent regarding the action of Congress referred to. "If Congress chooses to be parsimonious in this matter," said he, "salaries will have to be cut or the money to pay them raised in Chicago. This can be done if it becomes necessary. The success of the Fair will not be lessened if the appropriations are diminished. In the latter event Chicago's citizens will only have to increase their personal efforts."

Vice-President Bryan deplores the act of Congress and thinks the outlook gloomy. After the best relations have been established between the National Commission and the directory the affair is doubly unfortunate, he says.

Col. J. A. McKenzie, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, shares in the generally despondent view of the situation. It is his belief that the fate of the Fair is more in doubt than it ever was, and he asks why the National Commission was created by Congress to be afterward ridiculed and interfered with.

PROCTOR'S STEEL TOWER DESIGN.

It Has Been Entirely Remodeled—Jackson Park the Probable Site.

The original design for the Proctor steel tower has been remodeled by its projectors. Its location has not yet been determined. Chief of Construction Burnham thinks it ought to be on the Lake-Front. He says there is room for it there without encroaching upon the space of other buildings. But the Michigan avenue property-owners, it is said, will not allow it to go there. It will, under the circumstances, probably be built in Jackson Park.

According to the new design submitted to the Exposition management the tower will be 380 feet wide at the base and 1,100 feet high, surmounted by a huge flag, 40x80 feet. There will be ten elevators, capable of moving 80,000 people skyward per hour. The top landing will be 1,000 feet above the ground.

The passengers will go up and down at the rate of 700 feet per minute.

From the ground to the first landing will be 200 feet, and to the second landing 400 feet. Then the passenger will have a dizzy flight of 600 feet to the top without a single stop. There will be halls, restaurants, and promenades on the first and second landings. At night an electric light will blaze from the dome.

BELIEVE RAY HAMILTON IS ALIVE.

Friends of the Supposed Dead Man Credit Mr. Howard's Story.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The assurances of Mr. A. O. Howard of Philadelphia, which were printed in the *Tribune* today, that Robert Ray Hamilton is still alive and the body which was found in the Snake River, Idaho, was not his have created widespread comment. Among Hamilton's friends in New York who were seen today there was a very general disposition to agree with Mr. Howard. But Hamilton's family, especially his father, announce their utter disbelief of his being alive, though they admit that they have no certain proof of his death. Their phrase is: "We are morally certain that Ray is dead." That is all.

It is likely that within a few days now the affidavits of Messrs. J. O. Green, now in Pau, France, and Mr. Sargent, keeper of the Hamilton ranch in Idaho, will be in possession of the Surrogate.

Mr. Green is thoroughly confident that the corpse found in Snake River was that of Robert Ray Hamilton. He was unable to recognize the face, for that had been made unrecognizable by exposure, but from other reasons he had no hesitancy in saying that he believed Ray Hamilton's body to be buried on Seton Mountain overlooking the ranch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Naval officers in Washington read with interest today the interview with A. O. Howard. By these gentlemen Howard is pronounced to be a braggart with a mania for notoriety.

NAVAL BATTLE AT VALPARAISO, CHILE.

A Government Vessel Repulses a Revolutionist Torpedo Boat.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Feb. 8.—The mail steamer Arequipa brings the following news up to Jan. 27 from Valparaiso: The steamer Imperial, which was taking on board 2,000 men for Iquique, was attacked at night by the revolutionist torpedo boat Blanco, but the torpedo boat was repulsed after several hours' fighting and the Imperial managed to leave Valparaiso. Taltal and Chanaral are the only ports taken by the revolutionists.

A train filled with prisoners was stopped by 300 "primitivas" workmen, who liberated the prisoners and took the train to Iquique, having first killed the engineer. The ports of Coquimbo and Pisagua have been retaken by the Government forces. The port of Valparaiso is still blockaded but steamers manage to get in and out after being overhauled by blockaders. A great many notable people in Santiago have expressed desires to sell or mortgage their property, but the Government has protested against such transactions and it is feared that confiscation will follow. People of the better classes are siding with the revolutionists. Jovino Novoa, Minister to Peru during the Chilean occupation, is a prisoner in his house. He is seriously ill. Exchange is quoted at 18 pence.

Perished from Exposure.

ECKLEY, Colo., Feb. 8.—The section men found the body of a man lying in a ditch west of here this morning. On examination the man proved to be S. Brayer of Rochester, N. Y. A ticket was found in his pocket from Rochester to Denver. The railroad men say he was ejected from the train because he refused to give up his ticket after the train left McCook. While on the streets he acted very queerly, and was undoubtedly temporarily insane. It is supposed he perished from exposure.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

BIG BLIZZARD RAGING.

SEVERE WIND AND SNOW STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

Trains in South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota Delayed by the Snow Drifts, While Some Have Been Entirely Abandoned—The Wind Blowing from the North at the Rate of Forty Miles an Hour.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The storm which set in here at daylight this morning has increased in fury all day, and tonight, driven by a twenty-mile wind, is causing considerable delay in traffic on both the steam and street railway service. Trains due here this evening from Manitoba and North Dakota points came in on time, but heavy wheeling is reported, and it is feared some through passenger-trains may be laid up before morning. In Northern Iowa some trains are abandoned, in South Dakota two-thirds of them are behind time, and in Southern Minnesota delays of from one to three hours are common. All the trains are in on the Chicago roads with the exception of the Kansas City, due here at 11:30 p. m., which is said to be late not more than an hour. On the St. Paul cable lines cars were kept running by keeping the snowplows in constant use. The electric lines, however, did not fare so well. At nightfall they were running twenty to thirty minutes apart, and before midnight service on some of the lines had become so irregular as to be practically useless. The wind is increasing in velocity and the mercury in the thermometer falling at a rapid rate. The Signal Service reports that the temperature will be below zero before morning.

At 7 o'clock tonight the thermometer indicated 16° below at St. Vincent, Minn.; 12° below at Minnedosa; 4° below at Moorhead, Minn.; 2° below at Bismarck; and 8° below at Fort Buford. The blizzard did not appear in North Dakota tonight, but was confined to South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, being severest in South Dakota.

LUVERNE, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A blinding snow and wind storm has been raging here since early this morning. Flying signs have broken a large quantity of glass. Stock is suffering. A blockade is looked for.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Snow has been falling here heavily for eighteen hours. A fierce northeast wind is blowing, and serious delay to traffic is feared.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—It has been snowing here all day so fast that it has been practically impossible to get about. Traffic is already greatly impeded and may have to be abandoned.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The storm which began here at 3 o'clock this morning has increased to such an extent that traffic on both wagon roads and railways is abandoned.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The worst blizzard that has been experienced in Wyoming for four years has been raging for the last twenty-four hours. Stockmen are apprehensive of severe losses of range cattle. No west-bound trains have reached Cheyenne today over the Union Pacific or Burlington. The Union Pacific fast mail and overland flyer are stuck forty miles east of here. The relief train with full provisions was sent out to them this evening.

HARD STORM IN DAKOTA.

The Snow Drifting Badly and Railroad Traffic Interrupted.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A severe wind-storm from the northeast struck this section last evening and is still raging. The mercury dropped to 10° below zero this morning. Clouds of snow and dust fill the air, making it the most disagreeable day of the winter.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A gigantic blizzard almost equaling that of Jan. 12, 1888, has prevailed here since daylight and is still in progress, with no indication of abatement. The storm extends over the entire State. The wind is from the north at a velocity of forty miles an hour. The snow is piled in huge drifts and railroading is badly interrupted.

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The worst snow-storm of the winter has been raging here since 8 o'clock this morning. The fall of snow is heavy and will delay trains.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A heavy snow-storm began raging here this morning, accompanied by a high wind. It is the nearest approach to a blizzard since the great storm of 1888. Railroad cuts are filling up and huge drifts are forming. Traffic will be delayed.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A strong wind, accompanied by a light fall of snow, began blowing today. The storm is rapidly increasing, while the weather is growing cold.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN IOWA.

A General Blockade on the Railroads Seems Probable.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The heaviest snowfall of the winter visited this section today. Nearly a foot of snow fell between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. A northeast wind is blowing and general blockade seems probable.

SHELDON, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The worst storm of the season has been prevailing since 9 o'clock this morning. The Milwaukee and St. Paul train from the west has been abandoned and the prospects are that all roads will be blockaded. The storm shows no signs of abatement.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A blizzard covering this entire section began early this morning. There is now five inches of snow, badly drifted.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—One of the worst snow-storms of the season has prevailed today, extending over Nebraska and South Dakota. A fierce gale accompanies the snowfall, banking drifts along the railroads and completely blocking traffic. All trains from the West are indefinitely delayed.

ALBANY IN DARKNESS.

The Storm Plays Havoc with the Electric Wires.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—After twenty-four hours' duration the heavy snowstorm is over. The damage to the telegraph and telephone wires is considerable, that to the latter being the greatest. The damaging effects of the storm were confined to within a radius of twenty-five miles of Albany. But one electric circuit in the entire city is working tonight and that supplies the current for the telegraph companies' wires. The city is in darkness and firemen with lanterns patrol the streets. But two steamer houses are connected in any way with the Chief's office. No street-cars have run today, it being feared that broken wires falling across the trolley wires might carry fire into the houses or result in fatal injury to persons. The current on the electric roads was turned on for a brief period today to get the cars left on the tracks last night to the barns. While it was on telephone wires which touched the trolley wires burned and fell to the street.

The greatest loss is sustained by the Hudson River Telephone company, which has but a single long-distance wire working. The switch-board recently constructed at an outlay of $20,000 is badly damaged. Twenty cable terminal-boxes are destroyed. A large number of telephone boxes are burned out and miles of wire are down and tangled. Linemen are arriving from various sections and it will take several weeks to straighten out matters. The fall of snow was about ten inches.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A violent snowstorm set in about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued without abatement until midnight. The snow was wet and soon loaded trees and wires to such an extent that the telephone and telegraph wires began going down in all directions, and large numbers of shade and fruit trees were blown down and ruined. The snow is now frozen solid to the wires, which show in many places an actual measurement of thirteen inches in circumference.

THREE HILL, N. Y., Feb. 8.—More than a foot of snow has fallen in the Mohawk Valley since 6 o'clock last night. The snow is wet, and trees and shrubbery have been broken down under its weight. Two engines are required to draw freight trains, and the snowplows are out.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A foot and a quarter of snow fell here during Saturday night and Sunday morning, and the storm continues.

HAS A LIVE REPTILE IN HIS STOMACH

James O'Grady of Syracuse, N. Y., Dying of a Strange Disorder.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The strange malady which will end the life of James O'Grady of this city within a few days is one that has baffled the skill of the prominent physicians of Syracuse. It is now believed that Mr. O'Grady has a snake in his stomach; in fact it is claimed by Mrs. O'Grady that she has seen the head of the reptile in her husband's throat. Mr. O'Grady has been confined to his room for the last seven weeks, and has gradually wasted away, being almost entirely unable to take any food into his stomach. He says that he can feel the movement of the inmate, whatever it is, in his stomach. Port wine was prescribed a few days ago. On the second time that the cup was placed to his lips the snake is said to have come up to his throat and almost choked him. The same thing has been repeated several times. He drinks water without this annoyance. Mr. O'Grady says that he remembers that a few months ago when drinking from a brook he swallowed some foreign substance, but paid no attention to it. He believes now that it was a small snake and that it has grown rapidly in his stomach. He suffers great agony, and can live but a few days. A post-mortem will be held when he dies. The case is a strange one and is causing much interest among the medical profession.

HIGHBINDERS CAST ASIDE THE PISTOL.

They Find the Knife Less Noisy and Equally Effective.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8.—As a result of the crusade against the highbinders the Chinese have forsaken the pistol, which makes too much noise, and have adopted the silent but equally deadly knife as an instrument for settling difficulties. The Chinese New-Year was ushered in last night by two stabbing affrays in Chinatown which will probably prove fatal to two men. Sam Bing was stabbed between the ribs by Ah Kit, a fellow-workman who owed him money. In company with friends they had taken dinner together and were shaking dice for drinks, when Ah Kit called Bing outside and used his knife.

A few minutes later Sam Kin was found lying covered with blood in a doorway. He had been cut in four places and was badly hurt. He had been seeing the old year out with friends, and in the midst of the festivities several members of an opposition society burst into the room and demanded blackmail. It was refused, and a fight ensued, during which Kin was cut. None of the assailants have been captured. Considerable more trouble is feared, as New-Year festivities are in full blast and highbinders are under the influence of liquor.

GETTING READY TO MARCH WITH REX.

Military Organizations to Take Part in the Carnival at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The city is filling rapidly with strangers. All the militia are now here. The Detroit Light Infantry are comfortably located on board the steamboat Jesse K. Bell. The Junia Hussars of Columbus, O., came in at noon and were received by the Louisiana Field Artillery. They are a handsome body of men and their uniforms are exceptionally rich and effective. They will assist in the Rex reception parade tomorrow on horseback, being the only cavalry company in the procession. The Washington Artillery received the Richmond Howitzers and a large body of Confederate veterans of Richmond and the Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth, N. J. All the latter are Grand Army veterans and were met by a delegation of their comrades in this city. Luncheon was served at the Washington Artillery Armory, at which toasts by veterans of both the Federal and Confederate armies were responded to in a fraternal spirit. The Veteran Battalion of the Fiftieth Maryland Regiment arrived late today and was received by a delegation of the Washington Artillery.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS COMING HERE

The Sir Titus Salts Company of Manchester to Remove to Bridgeport.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Collector Edmunds of Bridgeport, Conn., was at the New York Custom-House yesterday to consult with Collector Erhardt. The Connecticut official brought the news that the Sir Titus Salts company, limited, of Manchester, England, manufacturers of fine plushes, are about to abandon their business in Europe and transfer their plant to this country, because they must buck against the McKinley tariff. A large part of the plushes of the company were exported to the United States under the former rates of duty. But as the new duties under the McKinley law are practically prohibitory the British concern has determined to remove its manufacturing plant to the United States. They have leased the old Howe Sewing-Machine works in Bridgeport and as soon as they get their machinery shipped from England and set up in the new quarters will take on about 400 workmen and resume the making of plushes.

They expect to open in Bridgeport in a few weeks, and in a short time will give employment to over 600 hands.

ALLIANCE AGAINST SAN SALVADOR.

Guatemala and Honduras Said to Have Joined Their Forces.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Feb. 8.—It is reported here that a secret alliance has been signed between Guatemala and Honduras against San Salvador. A Guatemalan dispatch says Gen. Cayetano Sanchez died today at Faltenango from shot wounds inflicted by soldiers. Gen. Sanchez was arrested several days ago for insubordination, and was put under confinement. Yesterday he attempted to escape, firing at the guards who followed him. The soldiers returned his fire, fatally wounding him. The Government has ordered a court of inquiry into the case.

Guatemala is preparing for war and bringing its army up to the standard required by law. President Barillas of Guatemala is now at his country seat, "Libertad." Gen. Ruiz Sandoval has asked the Guatemalan Government for hospitality.

Pullman Athletic Club Meeting.

The Pullman Athletic Club held its annual meeting Saturday evening. The club proposes to levy an assessment for the balance of the capital stock and to devote the money thus raised to the improving of its grounds and water course. The following officers were elected: H. R. Martin, President; E. C. Tourtelot, Vice-President; J. M. Price, Secretary and Treasurer; directors, E. C. Tourtelot, J. M. Price, O. L. Chadwick, Ed Butcher, H. A. Richards, J. E. Woods, H. De Martin, William Lee, J. P. Hopkins, F. J. Richards, John McLean.

Murderous Poles Jailed.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 8.—William and George Butsavage, Matt Moldasaes, and John Laturnikus, four Poles, have been committed to the county jail in default of $2,500 bail each for murderously clubbing and stabbing five of their fellow-countrymen who were instrumental in having a friend of one of the accused sent to jail for assault and highway robbery. The men named are ringleaders of a society which has for its main object the evening of wrongs done its members.

SQUEEZE FOR THE BEARS.

LIVELY TIMES EXPECTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE TODAY.

Preferred Stock of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Limited, Sold at Buyer Thirty-Day Options to Be Called, and Sellers Will Probably Be Unable to Deliver—The Short Interest Amounts to 3,000 Shares—Par Price Anticipated.

There is likely to be a lively time on the floor of the Chicago Stock Exchange today. It is current talk that the fun may develop in a bear panic before the session is many minutes old.

The center of attraction will be the shares of the preferred stock of the Chicago Packing and Provision company, limited. The stock has been sold at buyer thirty-day options; it will be called, and, it is said, the sellers will be unable to deliver. The bears are short about 3,000 shares, all of it preferred stock.

The closing price bid for this stock on the exchange Saturday was 44¾, with no sellers, but after business hours 46 was bid, without a single share being obtained. The fact that a prominent broker was driving around town yesterday offering to pay 1 per cent for the use of the stock shows how anxious the "short" sellers are to get under cover.

It is claimed the preferred stock will be at par before the session closes tonight. The lowest price at which the stock was sold on 'Change last week was 43¾, and the par value of it is $48.70. The common stock was depressed to 40 last week, and closed Saturday at 48¼ bid with no sellers. A much higher figure is predicted for this stock also, when the squeeze in preferred is fully developed. The only hope of the bears is that they may be able to buy cheaper in London today, but as the stock closed as high in the London market Saturday as it did here the foundation for their hopes is not strong.

History of the Corporation.

The Chicago Packing and Provision company's property was sold to an English syndicate through the London Contract company last July. The interests included in this corporation were the old Chicago Packing and Provision company and the packing-houses of H. Botsford & Co., both here and in Nebraska City. Henry Botsford is President of the new corporation and William J. Dee manager. The capital stock was divided as follows: 20,000 shares of 8 per cent preference, value at par £10 or $48.70; 20,000 ordinary shares of £10 each; and $803,000 in bonds—making $974,000 each in preferred and common stock, or $2,751,000 altogether.

There was little trading in the stock after it had been listed, but recently the stock has been depressed to the lowest notch by bear speculators here, and the cheap stock absorbed. Since then the stock has been steadily advancing, and much higher figures are expected in the near future for both common and preferred.

The holdings of the stock are about equally divided between London and Chicago, investors being the principal stockholders, and it is only the bears who have been speculating in it—much to their sorrow now. Nov. 1 the company paid its first quarterly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on preferred stock and at the rate of 15 per cent on common stock besides canceling $53,000 of the bonds.

The earnings since that time have been phenomenal and it is claimed the company will show a large surplus after paying the same dividends May 1, when more bonds will be canceled.

VICE-PRESIDENT M'CULLOUGH NO MORE.

One of the Country's Most Prominent Railroad Men Dead.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Jacob Nessly McCullough, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, died today of a general failure of the digestive organs, complicated by spinal affection. He had been in failing health for several years and had been confined to his room for two months past. He leaves a fortune estimated all the way up to $14,000,000, some of which is represented by real-estate holdings in Chicago, and a considerable portion in moneys at interest in that city.

[Mr. McCullough was a native of Ohio, and of Scotch parentage. He was born at Yellow Creek, Sept. 5, 1821, attended the country school and helped his father on the farm until he was 21. Then he became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of D. & D. McDonald, at Wellsville, and fifteen years later went into the banking business with John S. McIntosh of the same city. He had started with an inherited competence and rapidly increased his means. In 1858 he became President and Receiver of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, which, as a contractor, he had helped to construct a few years before. Its stock was selling at about 2½ cents on the dollar, but he soon put it on a paying basis and it has remained so ever since, its stock now being hard to get at $3 for one. This achievement attracted wide attention and in 1863 he was made General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, which he elevated from a position of comparative insignificance to one of the great trunk lines of the country.

In 1871 he became manager and when a couple of years later the Pennsylvania company was organized and its magnificent system west of Pittsburg formed he was chosen First Vice-President and executive officer, which position he retained until his death. Among his notable performances were his victory over Jay Gould for possession of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road and his triumph over the Vanderbilts in the Chicago Stock-Yards deal.]

SAYS HE MURDERED HIS SWEETHEART.

H. M. Rogers Attempts to Commit Suicide and Makes a Confession.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—H. M. Rogers, a young insurance agent who came here from Chicago last week, attempted to commit suicide after writing a letter to the United States Mutual Life Insurance of New York, confessing that he murdered his sweetheart last summer near Mercer, Pa. He did not mention names, but admits that he assumed the name by which he was known. When he realized that he would live he made an effort to secure the letter, but the authorities had been apprised and secured the confession and took charge of Rogers. The Mercer authorities have been notified of the affair by telegraph.

DARKEST AFRICA TO DARKEST ENGLAND.

Stanley to Give Half a Million to Aid Gen. Booth's Project.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Maj. Pond, Henry M. Stanley's manager, announced here today that Stanley had decided to give all the gifts which he has received from the crowned heads of Europe and other admirers to Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army for the cause of helping the poor in London. These gifts are valued at nearly $500,000. They consist of pearls of rare value, gold cups, and kindred articles. A number of them were received from Queen Victoria.

Denounces Bishop Newman.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—At the African Methodist Conference at Tangipahoa yesterday Bishop Grant made a severe attack on Bishop Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who recently gave publicity to the charge that great immorality existed among the colored clergy. Bishop Grant pronounced the charge unfounded, and denounced Newman for bearing false witness.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Logging is being pushed night and day in the Ashland (Wis.) district. The season's cut is estimated at 360,000,000 feet.

Yesterday Amos Mechling was burned to death at an oil well near Lima, O., by a tank of oil exploding and throwing blazing oil over him.

The Arizona Press Association was organized at Phœnix, A. T., Saturday night, and comprises twenty-three of the twenty-eight papers of the Territory.

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART AND HIMSELF.

A Barber and His Best Girl Quarrel, and She Won't Make Up.

Last summer Jesse Osborn met Blanche Clement. Jesse is a nice young barber employed at Carrier's shop, No. 113 Blue Island avenue. Blanche is the daughter of August Clement, an ironmolder, lives at No. 95 Blue Island avenue, and is employed in the fancy-work department at Dalton's, Fifth avenue and Jackson.

It was a case of liking at first sight, and as Jesse's shop was close by Blanche's flat it ripened into something warmer. In fact, everything went smoothly until the midwinter season of parties and balls arrived. The young men of the neighborhood also liked the fair Blanche, and Jesse's jealousy awoke.

Tuesday night Blanche gave a little party and Jesse did not receive the undivided attention of the hostess. He called on Blanche Thursday night and gave voice to his jealousy. There was an old-fashioned lovers' quarrel and when he banged the door it was understood that all between them was at an end. Friday came and Jesse could stand it no longer. He called on Blanche, but there was no reconciliation. Saturday night Jesse called again, and found that Blanche had gone to a party with another admirer.

Last night he called again. He was told Blanche had gone out for a moment. He waited for her at the foot of the stairs. At 6 o'clock she returned. He wanted her to stop and talk. She was indiscreet enough to say that company was awaiting her in the parlor.

As she ran by him he caught her by the wrist, pulled out a revolver, and fired point blank into her bosom. Then he leveled the weapon at her head. She dodged under his arm and ran across the street. He pursued and fired again. This time the ball entered her leg. She ran into a grocery store. He put the revolver to his breast and fired. The bullet missed his breast and came out under his left arm.

Then he entered the barber-shop, put his revolver on the cigar-case, served two customers with cigars, and was making change when August Clement ran in and seized him by the collar.

"You're the villain that murdered my daughter," yelled the old man.

People in the shop pulled the father away and Osborn straightened up and said:

"You must be crazy. I've shot nobody—but myself." Here he threw open his coat and vest and showed his shirt saturated with blood.

The police came in and took him to the County Hospital. He will recover. Blanche will not die, either. Her clothing diverted the ball into the fleshy part of her bosom, and the second bullet entered at her ankle and lodged in the calf of her leg.

FOUR INCENDIARY FIRES AT SIOUX CITY.

A Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 8.—Four incendiary fires were started in this city tonight, and as a result property valued at $250,000 was destroyed, and the city is in a state bordering on panic.

At 7:30 p. m., while a high wind was prevailing, an alarm of fire was turned in from the Hunt School, calling out the entire department. While the firemen were working on this fire another alarm was turned in from Tolerton & Stetson's wholesale grocery house. The building was a four-story brick, and supposed to be fireproof, but the flames spread from floor to floor, consuming everything like so much tinder. The building was erected two years ago at a cost of $100,000, and was insured for about $80,000.

The stock was valued at $100,000, upon which there was an insurance at a rough estimate of $60,000. The loss is total upon building and stock. Three car-loads of matches had been stored in the building a few days ago. The flames soon spread to the lucifers, and in a moment the whole structure was enveloped in a blaze.

While the Tolerton & Stetson fire was raging the Lyons gun store, less than two blocks away, was discovered on fire. The badly crippled department sent one hose team to work on the building, but, it being a two-story wooden structure, was soon burned to the ground, together with contents. The upper floor was occupied by two families, and it was rumored two children had been burned to death. Inquiries at the police station failed to verify the rumor. The fires were clearly the work of incendiaries, done, it is supposed, for the purpose of robbery.

The chances are that if the incendiaries are caught it will go hard with them. Nearly every business-man in the city has placed a watchman in his premises, and more trouble is feared. An attempt was made at 11:30 to start another fire in a second-hand store in Pearl street, between Third and Fourth, but the blaze was discovered and squelched by the firemen.

NOT LET TO THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Remains Independent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 8.—The *Press* says:

The rumor that the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad or some portion of it has been leased for a term of years by the Baltimore and Ohio is officially denied. An inquiry at the offices of the former company in this city elicited the information that not only has no such lease been effected, but that no negotiations looking toward that end are in progress and the subject has not been even thought of. Now, however, that the Baltimore and Ohio has secured possession of the Pittsburg and Western it is not unlikely that the subject of a traffic agreement between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Western New York and Pennsylvania, which could be made to the advantage of both companies, will be held under serious consideration.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—In connection with the recent report of a big deal in prospect between the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company and the Richmond and Danville syndicate of Southern railways it is learned that the surveys have been completed for the short line which is to connect the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Virginia Midland road at Alexandria, Va.

JAY GOULD SAYS IT IS NEWS TO HIM.

The Wizard Denies Knowledge of the Southwestern Consolidation Scheme.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Concerning the dispatch about the agitation in Pennsylvania railroad circles about his trip over the Terminal and other systems, Mr. Gould laconically said today:

"You will have to take that with a few grains of allowance." When asked about the report that he, Huntington, and others are considering a consolidation of all transcontinental roads west of the Mississippi, he said: "It's new to me."

The South Chicago Lockout.

The lockout at the Illinois Steel Works in South Chicago shows no signs of a change in the situation. It was quiet all day in the vicinity of the works. The employés absented themselves from the place, and but two score of laborers were plodding about the great plant. The men held a conference and decided to stand firm. The company seems entirely indifferent in the matter. No conferences have been held and no steps taken toward any by either company or men.

Collision and a Fire.

A Panhandle train and a Belt line engine collided at the Wabash and Panhandle crossing at Lake yesterday morning. An oil car of the train caught fire and with five other cars was burned. James Porter, the Belt line engineer, jumped from his engine and was slightly injured.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

LAST EDITION.

SHOULD PALMER RETIRE?

Interviews with Leading Democrats Throughout the State.

HARMONY DOES NOT PREVAIL

A Tendency to Leave "Gin'ral Casabianca" to His Sad Fate.

PARTY SUCCESS VS. A SENTIMENT.

Col. Morrison Not Alone in Opposing the "Last Ditch" Idea.

SOME SIDE SLAPS AT THE "BIG THREE."

"What conditions, in your opinion, would justify the retirement of Palmer from the Senatorial fight?"

The above question has been put to a number of the leading Democrats of, not only Chicago, but the State at large, by TRIBUNE reporters and correspondents. The manifest tendency of this consensus of party opinion in a matter where party interest is so deeply concerned is hardly toward the "last ditch."

On the contrary, it shows a decided movement in the opposite direction, a breaking away of the lines, a growing feeling that party and the chance of victory are better than Palmer and the certainty of defeat, which may startle the "Gin'

power of the steering committee to substitute another name, and I would so regard the matter if I were on the committee. I do not believe there is another Democrat in the State who could hold the 101 votes and draw enough votes from either of the other parties to elect him. It is my impression that the Democratic party of Illinois desires Palmer to remain in the field until a victory is reached or defeat is met. It would be extremely hazardous to undertake to put up another man as it is my impression it would divide the Democratic forces. There is no authority to release the Democratic members unless it be Palmer himself and even that is a question. In the second place, if any one had the power, the Democratic members would be free to do as they please and to vote for whom they thought best. This no doubt would result in a division.

Personal vs. Party Interest.

Rensselaer Stone—Gen. Palmer was nominated by the State convention, and the people of Illinois declared him to be their choice for Senator by a large majority. The campaign was conducted on that basis, and I think that the will of the people should be observed. Gen. Palmer, by the platform which he presented to the people at the polls, made it possible for the three P. M. B. A. men to be elected, and the platform of the Democratic party comes nearer to meeting the wishes of the farmers' party than does the platform of any other party. Palmer is master of the situation. When he gets sick of it and says he cannot get there, and knows he cannot, then it would be proper for him to retire in favor of some other Democrat who can be elected. But a Democratic Senator must be elected. The people last fall elected a Democratic Senator so far as the Constitution allows them to, and the members of the Legislature are confronted with the duty of ratifying the people's choice. I have no second choice after Palmer, but I believe he is a public-spirited man, and having the interests of the party at heart will not allow his personal interests to stand in the way of a Democratic Senator being elected, when it is known for a certainty that he cannot be elected.

"Ingratitude" of the Big Three.

Ex-Senator James W. Duncan—I don't think I have an opinion to offer other than that entertained by the majority of the Democratic people —that is, that Gen. Palmer occupies the position he now does as the pronounced choice of the people, so far as the people under our American system have an opportunity of recording their choice, in regard to the Senatorship, and I don't believe any thought of a compromise ought to be entertained by the Democrats. If there is to be any change in the situation it ought to be such as is dictated by or acceded to by Gen. Palmer alone. I don't think that any aspirant for that position is the friend of Palmer as an aspirant ought to meddle in this matter. In other words, the situation is Gen. Palmer's, as furnished him by the people, and he ought to be master of it. I feel that there is in a large measure ingratitude on the part of the Democrats in Illinois such as they owe their positions very largely, if not entirely, to Democratic support. There is nothing but solidified unanimity among the Democrats on the subject of Palmer and the Senatorship.

Palmer or No Democrat.

Lawrence E. McGann—Gen. Palmer cannot withdraw unless he would tender his resignation to a Democratic State Convention. I do not think it would be expedient to call a convention for that purpose. It is beyond his power to step aside. If the Democratic members or the Legislature, as representatives of the Democratic party, are to elect any one, there is no reason why Palmer should not be the man. He has no weak spot, and there is no more representative man in the party than he. If he cannot be elected no one else can be. It is not a question of expediency, it is a matter of principle. The question of success or defeat should cut no figure. Gen. Palmer should be the candidate until some reason is presented or some cause shown that he does not represent the principles and ideas of the party.

Another Candidate Rather than Defeat.

Judge Scales—I think the time for Gen. Palmer to withdraw is when his own party, through its representative members of the Democratic members of the Legislature—says to him that it would be to the interests of the party and the interest of good Democracy for him to step aside. Otherwise he should follow Sumner's advice to Thomas when Johnson tried to supplant him in the War Department, "Stick." I do not think the time has arrived, unless the Democratic members are of the opinion Palmer cannot be elected and that another good Democrat can be. When that time is at hand it is not a question for me to suggest with the situation to tell. I think it is better to change candidates than to suffer defeat. A poor Democrat is better than a good Republican.

Casabianca Prendergast.

Ex-Judge Prendergast—You can say from me to THE TRIBUNE that I regard the question as an impossibility. It is entirely outside of the domain of consideration. Gen. Palmer has been indorsed by the people who elected the members of the Legislature, and it would seem to me that their duty is to adhere to him to the end, whatever the end may be. It is just as if Senator Farwell, Gov. Oglesby, or any other worthy Republican had been nominated in State convention as the party's candidate for the Senate. Honor would require every Republican to stand by him to the last.

Two or Three Weeks Longer.

William Fitzgerald—Gen. Palmer ought not to be asked to step aside at any time unless Mr. Cockrell and Mr. Morgan will agree that they will vote for another Democrat equally as good. In such an event, Palmer ought to see that it would be for the best interests of the Democratic party that he should withdraw. I do not think, however, that the time for such a proceeding has been reached yet, and I think the Democratic members will vote for Palmer two or three weeks longer. I believe the rank and file of the party want Palmer to stay in the race for some time to come.

Cullerton a "Last Ditch" Man.

Ald. Cullerton—The time for Palmer to withdraw is when he is defeated. I believe the rank and file of the Democratic party in Illinois by their 30,000 majority want him to remain in the race. The party is for Palmer whether it is victory or defeat. If the Democratic members of the Legislature cannot elect Gen. Palmer they cannot honorably elect any other Democrat in this State.

Where the Responsibility Lies.

Gen. John C. Black—I do not deem it wise to even make a suggestion in a matter where Gov. Palmer is so personally concerned and in a case where he is surrounded by the Legislature and Executive Committee of the Democratic party, with whom is the responsibility of the Senatorial contest.

Mr. King's Delusion.

John A. King—I have not thought of Gen. Palmer retiring under any conditions. Why? O, because we expect to elect him.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Various Replies of Leading Democrats to "The Tribune's" Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Since the publication of Col. Morrison's letter the Illinois Democratic Congressmen hardly dare think about the situation at Springfield for fear some one will tell tales on them. Before that time they were reasonably free in their opinions that if after a time some other Democrat could get two of the Farmers' Alliance men Gen. Palmer ought to withdraw, and let some other Democrat be chosen. Now, in talking for publication, they are vociferous in their assertions that the only thing for the Democratic members to do is to stand by Palmer. When they get a hint that Palmer is likely to be pulled off they will be ready to talk about what ought to be done. The only condition on which Springer would regard that plan with favor would be the substitution of himself. None of the other Congressmen have Senatorial ambitions. In private most of them say it is evident some sort of an agreement exists among the Farmers' Alliance members that neither of the regular candidates of either party shall be elected. If the Democrats lose the Senatorship under such circumstances they declare the responsibility will be on Gen. Palmer and his friends.

The following interviews with leading Democrats throughout the State were obtained by TRIBUNE correspondents:

Some One Else Rather than Defeat.

Ex-Congressman George A. Anderson of Quincy—I consider Gen. Palmer as the candidate of the Democratic party of the State and not as the choice simply of the Democratic members of the Legislature. As the party candidate I think he made a splendid canvass and is entitled to the warm support of the Democratic members until an election is made unless there is reasonable assurance that they can elect some man with him when there is a fair chance of winning with the other capable Democrat. I think it is due to Gen. Palmer and is desired by the Democracy of the State to support him faithfully as long as the contest shall continue, unless the managers of the party shall receive reasonable assurance that a compromise can be made whereby some available Democrat can be elected that could not be made with Gen. Palmer. While I would be disappointed at Gen. Palmer's defeat, even though some other Democrat were elected, still if I felt that Gen. Palmer could not be elected and that some other Democrat could be elected I would certainly advise a change that would be likely to secure the election of a Democratic Senator. As far as second choice is concerned I scarcely know what particular person would suit the party best. If I had the naming of a candidate in the event of Gen. Palmer's withdrawal, I am at a loss as to which one of a number of available men to select. I think Chief Justice Shope would be a happy selection.

Scott and Stevenson Talk.

Owen Scott of Bloomington, Democratic Congressman-elect—Under no condition ought Gen. Palmer to be retired. He was first nominated by the Democratic county conventions and next indorsed by the Democratic State Convention, and the Democratic Senators and Representatives were elected upon that platform and must support him to the end. Besides that, he had a majority of the votes of the State. Gen. Palmer's own refusal to longer remain the candidate is in my opinion the only thing that can legally, justly, or properly retire him from the contest.

Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Congressman and ex-Assistant Postmaster-General—Inasmuch as Gen. Palmer was nominated by the Democratic County and State Conventions and as he is the unanimous choice of the Democracy of the State and got a majority of all the votes cast by the State I think it is the duty of the Democrats of the General Assembly to continue steadfast in his support. I do not conceive of any condition that would justify the Democrats in retiring Gen. Palmer from the candidacy. In my opinion it is plain that if Gen. Palmer cannot be elected Senator no Democrat can. He must remain the candidate so long as it is his desire to be considered such.

"Has No Opinion."

William Brown of Jacksonville, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee—I have no opinion on the conditions that would justify the retirement of Palmer. I know of no such conditions. When such conditions arise or present themselves Democrats will formulate and express opinions thereon. Gen. Palmer seems to be the choice of Democrats of this State for the position. In response to Democratic public sentiment he was nominated as their candidate by the Democratic State Convention. Democrats with singular unanimity approved the selection, and their representatives in legislative caucus, in obedience to this expression, presented his name to the Senate and House of Representatives. He has continuously received the full vote of the party, and so far as known this action of the Democratic members of the General Assembly has the approval of the party. It is quite doubtful if any other person in the State could command so generous and undivided support as does Gen. Palmer. So long as Palmer is the choice of the solid 101 Democrats of the Legislature there is no wisdom in looking up other candidates.

Wants No "Big Three" Dictation.

Col. Edmund Lynch of Lincoln—Gov. Palmer is the nominee not of a caucus but of the Democratic party in convention assembled. The thought of withdrawing the name of Palmer as a candidate for Senator should never be entertained by any Democrat whilst the full Democratic vote is being cast for him. The Democratic party can afford to be beaten in this contest, but cannot afford to prove untrue to the Democracy of the State. There are no present conditions which would justify the withdrawal of Palmer. I believe he will be elected within the next week. If he cannot be elected no other Democrat can. If we cannot elect Palmer then let the Republicans elect. I don't believe in allowing three men to dictate to the Democratic party. The office is not a plaything to be disposed of in any other than an honorable way. The people by 30,000 majority have said, "Give us Palmer." I believe the people are greater than "Long" Jones.

Shelbyville Divided on the Question.

Judge Anthony Thornton of Shelbyville—I cannot conceive of any contingency or condition under which I would advise the withdrawal of Gen. Palmer at the present time.

Sam W. Moulton—A majority of the people of this State have said by their votes they want Gen. Palmer as Senator. The Democratic members of the Legislature owe it to the party, their constituents, and the interests of the party to vote for Gen. Palmer until there is a reasonable certainty that he cannot be elected and that some other Democrat can be. In my opinion from my limited knowledge of the situation that time has not arrived. Whether that contingency will ever arrive or when no man knows. The 101 should continue to give their votes to John M. Palmer.

He Has Written to Palmer.

Gustav Koerner of Belleville—The retirement of Gen. Palmer would be justified under no condition. If there are persons in Springfield who say St. Clair County is willing to retire Palmer in favor of some one else those persons do not represent the Democracy of this county. Democratic members of this Legislature would not be justified in falsifying the will of the people expressed by popular vote. It is preferable to be beaten with Palmer than to succeed with some other candidate. I hold that Gen. Palmer has no right to release Democratic members from the people's obligations. I have submitted these views to Gen. Palmer himself in a personal letter I wrote him last month.

Can Unite on No One Else.

Ex-State Senator George W. Hill of Murphysboro—No condition would justify the retirement of Gen. Palmer in the Senatorial contest. To drop him would be a violation of trust given to the Democratic members of the Legislature. It would never trade off the democratic principle involved nor the Grand Old Man commissioned to represent it. The party will hold together for Palmer, but will not hold together on any other name. To drop him is to disorganize the party. With him we can win. I am for Palmer first, last, and all the time.

What Gen. Sparks Thinks.

Gen. Sparks of Carlyle, ex-Commissioner of the United States General Land Office—I am not under any circumstances in favor of Palmer retiring from the contest. Palmer is not a caucus nominee. He went before the sovereign people of Illinois as a candidate for that office, and after a thorough canvass of the State he is indorsed by an untrammeled vote of over 30,000 majority. I should say to him, "Hold the fort." It is better to go down, if needs be, on principle than to go up by cheating the people. Gen. Palmer should stay to the end.

Mann Says He Can't Retire.

J. B. Mann of Danville—Gen. Palmer was nominated by a Democratic State convention representing the people. He is not before the Legislature in the usual manner as a caucus nominee and neither the Democratic members of the Legislature nor Gen. Palmer have any right or authority to withdraw his name, or in any way to suggest that conditions might arise which would justify his retirement from the Senatorial fight. The power to do this does not exist outside of a Democratic State convention which nominated him.

Two "Last Ditch" Men.

Judge A. J. Hunter of Paris—There is nothing that would justify the withdrawal of the name of John M. Palmer. The Democratic members should stand by him as the nominated leader and the people's choice for Senator until victory or defeat shall come.

A. J. McKinley—Gen. Palmer having been selected by the people, no Democratic member of the Legislature can do less than vote for him while the session lasts.

Only One Contingency.

Ex-Congressman William H. Neece of Macomb—The only conditions that would justify the retirement of Palmer from the Senatorial contest would be his death or voluntary withdrawal. He was indorsed by a large majority of the voters of this State, and it is the duty of the Democratic party to stand by him until he voluntarily withdraws his name from the contest.

Palmer or a Republican.

William Hartzell of Chester, ex-Congressman from the Twentieth District—I am unalterably opposed to the withdrawal of John M. Palmer as a candidate for the Senate. He is the unanimous choice of the Democrats and they would stultify themselves if they did not hold fast to the end. Give me Palmer or a Republican.

An Acceptable Substitute Wanted.

Owen G. Lovejoy of Princeton—If a man acceptable to the Democrats could be nominated and elected then Gen. Palmer would be justified in retiring, but not otherwise.

Sticks to John M.

Judge Youngblood of Carbondale—I think there is no condition to justify the withdrawal of Palmer from the Senatorial race. I insist that the Democrats should vote for Palmer until a Senator is elected.

To the Bitter End.

J. M. Riggs of Winchester—Palmer made an open, brave, manly fight at the polls and I think the Democratic members of the Legislature ought to stand by him to the end.

Until Palmer Advises a Change.

E. L. Cronkrite of Freeport—The Democrats should stick to Palmer until he himself advise a change.

What Is Eden's Opinion?

John R. Eden of Sullivan—I positively decline to be interviewed in regard to the Senatorial situation at Springfield.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Blaine Not Anxious for an Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The fact that Secretary Blaine was at the Capitol early yesterday and that he was closeted with the Committee on Foreign Relations gave rise to the story that the Secretary was consulting with party leaders as to the advisability of the calling of a special session of the Senate by the President after the expiration of the present Congress for the purpose of considering reciprocity treaties supposed to have been negotiated by the President. It appears, however, according to a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations that Secretary Blaine called upon the committee for the sole purpose of discussing some amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill relative to the Central American mission and other matters lacking in public interest. The subjects of a special session and reciprocity treaties were not broached at any time during the Secretary's visit. The Senator added also that as far as he was aware there was nothing in the state of public business that would warrant a special session of the Senate.

Appointed by the President.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Surveyors of Customs—Charles J. Robb, Michigan City, Ind.; Emerson Etheridge, Memphis, Tenn.

Collector of Customs—Nelson E. Nelson of North Dakota, District of North and South Dakota.

Probate Judges in Utah—James A. Starks, Piute County; Joseph D. Jones, Utah County.

In Aid of Soldiers' Homes.

The board of management of National homes for disabled volunteer soldiers has made the following money allotments to the several homes for the quarter beginning April 1 next: Dayton, O., $171,306; Milwaukee, Wis., $85,433; Leavenworth, Kas., $58,981; Los Angeles, Cal., $83,330; Marion, Ind., $78,500.

The President Signs the Bills.

The President has approved the act granting a pension to Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel and the act making an appropriation of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the eleventh census.

For a Graduated Income Tax.

Representative Fithian of Illinois has introduced in the House a bill to provide for a graduated income tax to meet expenses for pensions and the army and navy.

No Tobacco for Washington Children.

The President has approved the act to prohibit the sale of tobacco to minors under 16 years of age in the District of Columbia and the act providing for a public building at Pueblo, Col.

WANTS A "VINDICATION."

MAYOR CREGIER'S PLEA FOR A RENOMINATION.

A Large-Sized Split in the Local Democracy Already Apparent—Carter Harrison an Alarming Probability to the Adherents of the Present Administration—Cregier's Former Supporters Deserting Him—Republicans Harmonious—Why the Municipal Authorities Fear Investigation.

There is a large-sized split in the local Democracy already growing out of the manifest determination of the City-Hall gang to force the renomination of Mayor Cregier next month. Mr. Cregier wants a renomination. He says that it is necessary as a vindication of him against the attacks made on his Administration by the Republican press, the Taxpayers' Association, the Citizens' Association, the vessel-owners and lumbermen, and the labor leaders. Those attacks, especially on the part of the local organizations, are increasing in frequency. Mr. Cregier is becoming all the more persistent in demanding a vindication. His son-in-law, Mr. Crain, who managed his campaign two years ago, and who has been the dispenser of patronage since Cregier was elected, Talleyrand Murray of the Water Office, Henry Hamilton of the Water Department, Frederick H. Marsh of the Police Department, and two representatives of the gamblers have been given charge of the working organization which is to secure a renomination for the "old man"—meaning Cregier.

But at the outset they are confronted with many difficulties. They find that the city employés are not nearly so loyal to the "old man" as they were expected to be. They find that some of the "heads" of departments are of the opinion that the "old man" ought to retire for the good of the party. The Controller is said to be one of those "heads." He does not particularly like the financial policy of the Mayor. He does not like the payrolls submitted to him every month. He does not like the Mayor's shifting policy, and it appears he has said so. The Regency Committee, as the Murray-Crain-Hamilton combination is called, knows that there are certain powerful influences behind Mr. Onahan, and they are really alarmed at his attitude. The fact is that Mr. Onahan distrusts the Mayor. He has probably heard about certain promises made in behalf of Cregier by persons close to him (Cregier) and to a certain committee of brewers to the effect that Mr. Onahan would not remain long Controller in the event of his (Cregier's) reelection.

Mr. Onahan is not the only official about whom the Cregierites have grave doubts. Certain police Captains and Lieutenants have been spreading disaffection, and in wards where their work tells. The Bridgeporters and the Stock-Yards precincts are weakening. In fact there is demoralization along the whole line, and the Crain-Murray-Marsh-Hamilton steering committee is rather demoralized.

Carter Harrison to the Front.

This is not all. Carter Harrison has entered on an aggressive campaign for the Democratic nomination—or for a people's nomination, failing in the Democratic one. Harrison is wealthy himself. He has wealthy friends. He will have no difficulty in securing a sufficiently large preliminary campaign fund. He can secure it, too, without resorting to the Cregier expedient of assessments. The Harrison people have already put up money sufficient for the purposes of organization and they are organizing. It is understood that the officers of the Harrison combination now are Austin J. Doyle, who has more influence in the Police Department than Superintendent Marsh; Adolph Kraus, Louis Nettelhorst, and Frank Wenter, who have a strong pull with the school engineers, contractors, and other employés and beneficiaries of the Board of Education; Washington Hesing, L. W. Kadlec, a leader among the Bohemians; Commissioner Stainer, Pat Hamil, Frank Lawler and some of his brothers. It is also intimated that some of the leading gamblers are in the combination. They go too much for Cregier. They have had to pay too much for "protection." They got on better under Harrison, and they would rather have Harrison back. Anyway the Harrison combination is formidable, and has scared the Cregierites. Yet the fellows in control of the Democratic machine say that Cregier will certainly be nominated. They say: "We have the machinery. We will have the convention. We will put Cregier through. The police will carry the primaries for us. We will have as much money for use in the convention as Harrison will have. Half the delegates will be city employés. The city is Democratic. We won't hold our convention till a week before election. There will be no time for a bolt. We will appeal to the spirit of party loyalty and we will pull through."

The Harrison men say in reply to this: "Cregier and the party cannot afford to put off the convention. If they do they will invite adverse criticism. The row will be hot and will be kept up until after the convention, with its disastrous effects."

Harrison Meetings Held.

As related in THE TRIBUNE some days ago, there have been several meetings in the West Division recently in support of the Harrison movement. One of the most important of those meetings was that held in the house of Adolph Kraus some days ago. All the wards were represented, and by leading and influential men. Mr. Kraus has been induced to talk about the meeting, and said Saturday: "There were about forty of the most prominent Democrats in the city present. They were solid representative business-men, property-owners, and large taxpayers. They have paid more taxes under Mr. Cregier's administration than they have ever done before. There has been less to show for the expenditures. Those men were unanimously of the opinion that Cregier's nomination this spring would mean defeat. In the interest of the Democratic party they think that Mr. Cregier ought to be retired in favor of some stronger Democrat."

Mr. Kraus thinks Mr. Harrison is such a Democrat. Asked what his objections to Cregier are Mr. Kraus said:

The first and greatest reason is that he has not had the interest of the city at heart. Everything that he has done during his administration has been to further his nomination in 1891. It is common talk that we have had higher taxes and less improvements under him than during the administration of any other Mayor for the last ten years. Cregier has neither built viaducts, bridges, nor paved streets. There is hardly a Democrat on the West Side who owns property that is not opposed to him. Take the district from Lake to Twelfth street and from Halsted west as far as the city limits, and you will find the streets in a terrible condition. The result is that property has decreased in value and people have been moving away into other parts of the city. Then, Cregier has no force of character. Look at his position on the gambling question. He does not take one stand or the other; and has neither the respect of the gamblers nor of the law-abiding citizens. When Ed Corrigan of the West Side Driving Park made his charges against Cregier the latter let them go by default and they still stand against him, and may be brought up at any time. What did he do in regard to putting women on the School Board? When the subject was first broached he said: "No, sir; I would not have a woman on the Board of Education." A protest was brought to bear on him he shifted his position and made the appointments. This is just the way he has acted in all public matters. He has no force of character and lacks the strength to stand by his own convictions. These are the reasons why we oppose the renomination of Mayor Cregier. It is not a movement that has grown up in a day, but is the result of long and careful thought.

Forced Support.

Mr. Kraus further said that as a Democrat he would have to support Cregier if Cregier is nominated. But how could he do so in the face of his own assertions that the Mayor has increased taxes while there are no public improvements to show for the increase? THE TRIBUNE has already referred to the economic phase of the opposition to Cregier.

The West Side taxpayers are especially opposed to Cregier. The impost on them has increased 20 per cent. At the same time the renting and selling value of their property has not increased. Their streets are in a miserably wretched condition. Their alleys are filthy. They have been deprived of street-car accommodations through the crotchets of the Mayor. The bridges appropriated for have not been constructed. They have nothing in return for their taxes but the public schools, and their efficiency is threatened, too, by the lax methods of the Cregier Board of Education. The vesselmen and the lumbermen are protesting against the way they have been treated. Their employés share in their discontent. There is a general impression that the Administration is conducted as a family trust. C. G. Dixon, W. H. Gleason, and the labor agitators generally denounce the contract-system under the Cregier Administration as most corrupt.

The Cregierites, too, are not content to run the city machine. They want to run the County Government as well. They tried first to force the election of Asay as County-Attorney. Failing in that, they tried to force the election of Darrow. The city and county committees were bossed by City-Hall employés. Men are carried on the pay-rolls of the city for political reasons only. The outs are kicking. They want to get in. The dissatisfaction is spreading and it may mean revolt.

Not one of the Democratic papers is friendly to Cregier. The *Globe* affects to be. Its proprietors are hostile to the Mayor.

Plenty of Republican Material.

While thus on the Democratic side there are dissatisfaction and factions, among the Republicans all is harmony. The idea is to nominate the strongest possible candidate for Mayor. There is plenty of material. Hempstead Washburne, James T. Rawleigh, and John J. Knickerbocker are mentioned most frequently for Mayor. M. Gottfried, the brewer, and Fred Wilk are named for City Treasurer. Joseph McDonald, a bright, active young Republican of the southwestern section of the city, is named for City Clerk, and J. M. Henry of Englewood for City Attorney. Mr. Rawleigh especially is developing much strength in the West Division.

An attempt was made during the week to revive the candidacy of Maj. De Young for South Town Assessor. In a letter to THE TRIBUNE some time ago Maj. De Young said he would not be a candidate for this office. Ald. Summerfield will almost certainly be the Republican nominee. He will easily beat Jake Richards who will be nominated by the Democrats.

Frank Lawler declines to be a candidate for West Town Assessor. It is said he will try to get on the ticket with Harrison as a candidate for City Clerk. Louis Nettelhorst is the Harrisonian candidate for Treasurer. John Moran or Mike Bransfield will be the Cregier candidate.

Some of the Republican Judges express considerable surprise at Judge Tuley's call for the Republican caucus to nominate Justices. They take it that Judge Tuley has concluded that there will be no important legislation relating to the Justices at Springfield this year. The scramble for the nineteen Justiceships this year is greater than ever before. There are ten applicants for every place. Half of the present Justices are likely so lose their jobs. Among those threatened are Eberhardt, Bradwell, Wallace, Blume, Prindiville, and the Polish Justice.

The Council Subcommittee on Water-Supply—Cullerton, Dixon, and Weber—has practically decided to recommend the acceptance of Mr. Onderdonk's proposition to place the intermediate crib and the shore tunnel at the disposal of the city the 1st of August for $50,000. Investigation has demonstrated that the Cregier in-shore tunnel would give little or no relief. What is wanted is pumping power. There is no use in increasing the tunnel supply unless there is machinery to utilize it. The subcommitte now wants to know whether the pumps can be in place at Fourteenth street Aug. 1. They were contracted for to be delivered in July, 1890. They are not yet furnished. The engine house and power houses are not finished either. Mr. Fiend of the City Engineering Department says that everything will be in readiness Aug. 1.

The Democratic City Central Committee meets this evening to discuss the primary question.

The Democratic Marching Club met yesterday, and resolved that if Palmer should be selected for Senator the club will join the party to Springfield to serenade him.

AFRAID OF THE FACTS.

Why the Municipal Authorities Shudder at All Suggestions of Investigation.

It hardly speaks well for the policy of municipal government now being pursued under the Cregier administration or for the methods of the Chicago Aldermen that it is proposed seriously in a public meeting of taxpayers to appoint a committee to investigate charges previously made against a municipal department in the Council, which were choked off by parliamentary trickery and a party vote.

About three weeks ago an Alderman offered a resolution in the Council asking that the pay roll of the Water Department should be published for the information of the municipal legislature and the public. He said that such publication was demanded to meet the serious charge that the cost of collecting the city's water taxes was about 25 per cent of the aggregate. The resolution was referred to the Star Chamber Committee of the Council, where it was strangled. It was reported the last Monday night with the recommendation that it be filed.

This is surely a singular proceeding. But it does not stand alone. Access to the books of the city departments which ought to be public property is denied not only to the newspaper reporters, but to the Aldermen. To a request to see the pay roll for tunnel inspection for the month of January, made to Commissioner Purdy a few days ago by a reporter, a distinct negative was returned.

"The public is not concerned," said Mr. Purdy. It has been shown already in THE TRIBUNE that in connection with the so-called tunnel inspection tens of thousands of dollars of public money have been wastefully expended every month since the lake tunnels were commenced. The exposures brought about some retrenchment, but the cormorants are nearly all back again. The old system of plunder has been renewed. The city authorities want to shield the plunderers and to keep the fact that the pilfering is going on from the public.

It is notorious that in connection both with this tunnel work and with the Water Department men are carried on the city pay-rolls who seldom or never render any public service. Groggery-keepers who devote most of the time to peddling whisky in their own bar-rooms draw salaries from the city. City-Hall loafers who do nothing but lounge around the offices are paid comfortable stipends. The taxes paid by the people thus are squandered. The city authorities fear an investigation. They are afraid of the facts. Aldermen whose duty it is to see that the public money is honestly expended shirk their duty and compromise with their consciences and obligations on securing some petty appointment for some tax-devouring friend. They assist the leaders of the civic plunder gang to burke inquiry and to prevent investigation.

But there is a way of getting at the facts to which resort can be made. The public press and the courts are agencies which often have been employed to expose corruption in public office when paid servants of the people failed in their duty. They are not less powerful nor less effective agencies now than they have been.

Indorsed by the Citizens' Alliance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Citizens' Alliance this afternoon indorsed a number of bills now pending in the Legislature, among them the Keogh bill to prohibit ticket peddling about the election polls and the Bechtner bill to do away with the so-called system of double-headed government by abolishing Boards of Supervisors and Common Councils. Senator Kreoger's bill providing for the election of United States Senator by the popular vote was heartily indorsed.

TWENTY-FOUR HORSES BURNED UP.

Fire in a Livery Stable at Huron, S. D.—Other Losses.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Treadway's livery stable, the largest in the city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Twenty-four horses, besides carriages, wagons, and harness, were consumed. Two stallions, one worth $1,200 and another worth $2,000, were among the horses burned. The total loss is not far from $12,000.

NORWALK, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Laning & Co.'s loss by the destruction of their printing establishment last night will foot up $30,000. There was nearly $25,000 insurance on the building and contents in the following companies: New York Bowery, $1,000; Pacific Fire Insurance company, New York, $1,000; Wayne County Mutual, $1,000; Pennsylvania Fire Insurance company, $1,000; North America, $1,000; Mutual Life Insurance company, Hartford, $3,000; Dayton, $1,000; Providence, Washington, $1,000; Norwich Union, $2,000; Omen, $1,000; North British Mercantile, $1,500; Buckeye State, Lancaster, $3,000; Ohio Manufacturers', Columbus, $2,000; Mutual, Toledo, $1,000; Peoples', Ravena, $1,000; Home, New York, $1,500; German, Freeport, $1,000; Manufacturers', Cincinnati, $1,000; Phoenix, Cincinnati, $1,500; Merchants' and Manufacturers', Mansfield, $1,000; Mansfield, of Mansfield, $1,500; Richland of Mansfield, $1,000; Western, Urbana, $1,000; Ohio, Salem, $1,500; Sun, London, $1,000; Knox, Mt. Vernon, $1,250.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The McLaren lumber mills at Ottawa burned today. Loss, $150,000.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 8.—Early this morning five stores burned in the central part of Perrysburg, ten miles south of here in Wood County. The flames originated in Wolf's dry-goods store, destroying L. Schlatter's harness shop, Yeager's grocery and dry-goods store, Cromley's baker's and barber-shop, and a millinery store. The loss is estimated at $30,000, with insurance to two-thirds the amount.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

GETTING BACK AT RUDDY.

CHICAGO'S OPINION OF MR. KIPLING AND HIS CRUEL CRITICISMS.

He Reminds Prof. Swing of the Lamented "Philander Doesticks"—Dr. Thomas Puts the Young Man on the Spit and Gives It a Few Turns—Carter Harrison Doubts Whether He Has Really Been Here—Other Comments.

At last the catastrophe, long impending, has come upon us. The wandering sage of Simla, the historian of the Indian hills, has spoken. For a price—paltry column rates at that—he has assailed the business and social institutions of Chicago. Although they have not yet crumbled and fallen they are due to do so. Calamity is coming and the wise will take heed and stand from under.

In Sunday's TRIBUNE appeared Rudyard Kipling's latest stroke of literary lightning. Careless of the pain and grief and devastation which he felt in his soul he must cause this juvenile Jupiter launched his bolt.

After the first shiver a second reading of the writer's "Impressions of Chicago," which valuable opinions were formed during a stay of some eighteen hours and a brief session with a cabman, the reader is much inclined to question Kipling's mental condition at the time of his brief visit. His cultured soul was shocked by the crowd of moneymakers with whom he mingled at the Palmer House. At the Stock-Yards the expiring throes of the steers from Texas and the dying song of the succulent swine made Rudyard ill. The wails of the pigs particularly struck responsive chords in Kipling's kindly bosom. At an hypothetical church an apocryphal clergyman agitated the young man to his religious circumference, and he dodged the benediction to seek a saloon, whereof "the floor was paved with dollars of silver," thus giving his esthetic nature a serious attack of jaundice.

Right at this point the conclusion is forced irresistibly upon the Chicago mind that Rudyard is either a highly ornamental romancer or some one took liberties with his drink. The only place where dollars are found in the flooring in Chicago is a barber-shop, and surely the youthful tourist would prefer to have the impression obtain that he was mildly and honestly "how-come-ye-so?" than that he is a victim of the soul-consuming bay-rum habit and mistook a barber-shop for a saloon. Rudyard was sorely and constitutionally grieved at every stage or angle of his pilgrimage.

A consensus of public opinion shows that Chicago might have struggled on for several aeons without the acquaintance of Mulvaney's friend and Ortheris' pot companion, and a general feeling to the effect that a few days' bright weather will raise the black pall which has fallen upon our misguided civilization because of Rudyard's displeasure.

People seen by TRIBUNE reporters yesterday had the following to say about Ruddy and his article:

Dr. Thomas Calls It "Affectation."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas—His attack, so far as the church and ministers are concerned, is a rhetorical effort; you can see that. Still there is a good deal of that kind of preaching. As a rule, there is a lack of sacredness in dealing with the deity and gross materialism in picturing the future life. The church architecture is not as subdued as it ought to be. Ministers don't keep high up they never will keep anybody up. Such a criticism coming from such a source couldn't amount to much. It is more a burlesque than anything else. It is ephemeral and will pass away like a summer shower to be forgotten as most newspaper articles of that kind are. He can say what he likes about Chicago, but all we ask for is a little time, and he will change his tune. Religion is like a goodeal else—it depends on how you handle it. He is not talking for his health, he must be remembered. It is really affectation in lots of these people running down Chicago and the great Northwest. They affect a taste which they have not got. No just critic will censure the life of this city in any section of the country. The man indulges in criticism only for the purpose of criticism at the expense of a people is very unjust. As a writer he didn't intend to do any harm, but there is gross exaggeration in what he says. There is great wealth and true progress in this city and more spontaneous hospitality to strangers than in the East. There was probably not enough repose in our churches to suit Mr. Kipling. He looks to the esthetic, luxurious aspects of religion. The Episcopalian service is largely addressed to the eye. In the average English churchman the preaching is only an incident of the service. The office of a critic is a far more sacred one than most people think, but in this case the abuse of it is prominent. He is mistaken in judging of Chicago progress by the money standard alone. Business and the accumulation of wealth are all the casual observer would see. Chicago has the true spirit of progress and is marching onward. It is a medical, legal, theological, musical, and literary center. It is surprising to find the amount of literary work being done here.

"Philander Doesticks."

Prof. David Swing—I noticed by the headlines of an article in THE TRIBUNE that Kipling had gone away. I felt rather glad of it. I did not read much of the matter which followed the head. I have to be somewhat eclectic in my reading, and take in a little of everything, and I did not like it as if I had time for it. The fact is I have become a little weary of Kipling. I conclude that he is a young man who desires to make an interesting story, and does not find it necessary to have any foundation in fact for his statements. I doubt much whether he went to church while in Chicago. There is no preacher in Chicago who answers the description, and no church at all like the one he describes. He doubtless invented that and much of the rest of the letter to entertain people. His methods of composition remind me much of an old-time American humorist who wrote over the name of Philander Doesticks. This writer never attempted to be truthful. I recall his criticisms on Forrest, the actor, whose gestures he likened to those of a galvanized frog and whom he christened "Hellitesplit." From the first until they ceased to interest me Kipling's writings have reminded me of Doesticks. The Englishman is very young and foolish, however, and will with much information yet to obtain.

The difference between English and American culture is not sufficiently pronounced to be noticed. The educated classes here and there think, and talk, and act alike. Educated upon the same methods and speaking the same language, it is not singular that such should be the case. For instance, a collection of London lawyers could scarcely be distinguished from the Minneapolis bar. A person going to church in Edinburg might easily imagine himself to be in a Chicago Presbyterian church. I am not sure but that in comparing our social conditions the advantage might be found to lie with America. Our women, I think, are better conversationalists as a rule, and interest themselves in a wider range of topics than Englishwomen. There is not that hesitancy in expressing ideas by Americans that sometimes characterizes the English. An American is sure of himself, and does not halt for words in which to convey his views. Then I have sometimes noticed that in the social amenities we are the full equals of our friends across the water. When this esthetic man Wilde—yes, Oscar Wilde—was making a tour of the country he was entertained at dinner on the South Side. In the smoking-room a gentleman offered Mr. Wilde a cigarette. He lighted it, took a puff, and with a grimace and the ejaculation "Horrible! horrible!" threw it into the fireplace. The incident did not tend to make the gentleman who offered the cigarette wholly at ease. The same evening Mr. MacVeagh in introducing the lecturer and me said: "Mr. Wilde, Prof. Swing has as many people in Music Hall every Sunday morning as you had at your lecture last night."

"Yes! I dare say, however, that they are of a widely different class." Yet Oscar Wilde is highly cultured and has written some strikingly beautiful things.

Ruddy's Sublime Pertness.

The Rev. Robert McIntyre said: "I do not read the Sunday papers until Monday, and consequently have not seen Kipling's latest, but I'll tell you now that his dictum is final. If he says we Chicago preachers are no good we must abide by the decision."

Dr. McIntyre glanced over the "latest" from the oracle. Commenting as he read, he said:

I judge that this Chicago letter is largely spun out of the natural fabric. I know of no Chicago preacher to whom this description will apply. I am acquainted with nearly all the popular

REALISM.

...EARNEST AD-...IDEAL.

...Has No Place ...e Youth Falls ...ple of Gotham ...Them in Jail— ...Passage from ...es Badly Bat-

...Special.]—Sarah ...following letter

...n I was a young ...ense temple and ... were decorated ...rth a sweet per- ...ted by a marble ...t was a beautiful ...deal and be- ... I saw sad ... pleasure they ... good Protglis ...is pain. Molière ...r Hugo, touched ...ious and weak- ...ish was endured ...nt home enchant- ...they had heard, ...nstructed. ...faded. The ideal ... The new school ...th became it has ...they are writing ...rraud and Gabri- ...e of Shakespeare ...etchine in the ...y Macbeth. The ...per personages in ...his wife, killed a ...the brute, urged ...e she ate of his ...minated by love. ...The women con- ...ht it out, and ...o other strength ...ere has symbol- ...assin of Goethe ...ner. The great ...Macbeth killed by ... will show us ...e her crime in ...uestions, its punish- ...in the two plays. ...e sublime; in the

...no realism. What ...be the home of ...a thing of wood ...will never pierce ...which flows from ...ater, no realism. ...ents of a dream. ...ll things are re- ...abides. We help ...aisome in life.

...AN BERNHARDT. ...tinue in "La Tos- ...until Feb. 16, when ...ed. Bernhardt's ...ring this engage- ...ly more spirited, ...given previously

...OLD TUNE.

...riff Subordinated ...ssue. ...ial.]—The Tariff ... N. J., last night ...at place. Presi- ...the following let-

...r D. Noyes, Esq.— ...invitation you sent ...the Tariff Reform ...e the, and I regret ...that I cannot be ...at pleasure to note ...entiments and to ... reform has com- ...cratic party if at ... or subordination ... In the first place, ...y and unalterably ... sufficient reason ...alf. ...a spirit of inquiry ... it is our duty to ...y be added to these ...uccess held out to ...verse in the party ...olitical principles. ...VER CLEVELAND.

...LTAN NEWS.

...with the Philis- ...am. ...].—Gustave Meyer ...complain the sum ...to get his chips ...hich he prosecuted ... Police Court al- ...layer, who is only ...en a cashier in ...e is out of em- ...ployment. Meyer ...r $3 at a so-called ...er called he was ...te." Frank C. Tuttle ...used him to play ...his chips. Meyer ...were arraigned today, ...an in $300 bail and ...the House of De- ...made a strong plea ... finally released

"Albertus."

...gan would defend ...which it is alleged ...for discussion that ...mmon law of the Catho- ...to be held Feb. 17, ...nded his lecture at ...ht, and they were ...McGlynn defended ...discourse; he de- ...ons were proposed ...rchbishop. He said: ...ertus,' and I main- ...ation of his senti- ...e of theology."

...n Passage.

...Packet company's ...whose safety much ...ed port today, five ...as gone, its engines ...arks forward on its ...ed with rough, the ...pressed a battered ...required nearly an ...ge from the battery ...d been done by a ...eal Jan. 27 during a

...abia College.

...nd Surgeons, which ...ed as an adjunct to ...been made a de- ...e and an integral ...system. The plan ...eth Low, whose one ...omplete university in

...E WEEK.

...Week Compared ...me in 1890. ...—The following ...clearing-houses for

	Inc.	Dec.
...,005	...	11.9
...,850	3.4	...
...,000	24.2	...
...,258	...	6.7
...,051	...	2.5
...,994	25.3	...
...,138	...	6.7
...,235	3.2	...
...,100	10.7	...
...,870	...	2.3
...,459	...	9.1
...,278	53.4	...
...,459	...	16.3
...,007	...	200.1
...,071	36.5	...
...,000	9.5	...
...,007	13.8	...
...,807	14.8	...
...,908	30.4	...
...,530	...	3.3
...,888	...	14.5
...,433	54.1	6.9
...,460	20.3	...
...,779	...	2.9
...,807	113.5	...
...,590	...	13.5
...,130	49.3	...
...,576	10.3	...
...,507	...	0.1
...,000	7.5	...
...,967	25.1	...
...,354	21.3	...
...,871	3.3	...
...,943	15.1	...
...,000	6.3	...
...,061	...	3.9
...,704	3.7	...
...,747	13.5	...
...,967	...	15.7
...,839	34.1	...
...,066	34.1	...
...,807	...	19.7
...,000	...	5.3
...,000	7.9	...
...,100	...	30.3
...,481	84.7	...
...,000	11.2	...
...,807	14.5	...
...,576	14.5	...
...,843	0.4	...
...,845	...	11.1
...,507	10.0	...
...,407	...	5.6
...,235	5.6	...
...,000	...	9.0
...,737	...	...
...,168	...	...
...,000	...	5.5
...,574	5.5	...

WHO HAS LOST $10,000?

HENRY PRENTICE FINDS CASH AND BONDS IN A PULLMAN SLEEPER.

The "Atlanta" Brought Into the Shops for Repair and Two Packages Found Under the Cushion of a Seat—He Prayed on the Lake-Front—Pastor Williams Victorious—Disappearance of D. Easton—Miss Agnes Huntington—Other Local News.

Ten thousand dollars, half currency and half Government bonds, was found late Saturday afternoon by Henry Prentice, an employé of Pullman's Palace Car company. The money was concealed beneath the cushions of a seat in the sleeping-car "Atlanta."

Early Saturday morning the car was hauled into the shops at Pullman for repairs, and in the afternoon Prentice went through the coach to see what was needed. He began by turning up the cushions on the seats. When he reached the center of the car he pulled out a cushion which seemed to be badly worn. Two packages fell from the seat to the floor of the car.

Prentice picked them up and on opening the first one was naturally startled to find that it contained a large number of brand new National bank notes. A count showed $5,000. An inspection of the other package brought to light a like sum in Government bonds.

Prentice took the money and bonds to General-Manager Sessions, in whose possession they now are. No report of the loss has been made to the company. For this reason it is thought that the money may have been placed in its place of concealment by some one who came into possession of it criminally, and was prevented from removing it. Last night Inspector Hunt of Hyde Park was informed of the circumstances and asked to investigate the case.

It is not known on what railroad the Atlanta made its last run, as the Car Accountant of the company could not be found last evening. The officials and the police express the belief that the matter will develop sensational features.

WENT TO THE LAKE-FRONT TO PRAY.

"The Rev." Douglass Miller of Muncie, Ind., Unfolds a Prophecy.

A large crowd was attracted to the Lake-Front yesterday afternoon by the unusual spectacle of a man apparently 50 years old, with gray hair, and dressed in clerical clothing, kneeling and devoutly praying, on the site of the World's Fair buildings.

After spending fifteen minutes or so in prayer he arose and addressed the crowd that had gathered around him. He said he was the Rev. Douglass Miller of Muncie, Ind., a minister of the church of God of which Mrs. Woodworth is the head, and that he had been instructed by Mrs. Woodworth, who had received her instructions direct from God, to come here and dedicate the World's Fair to "the glory of God," and also to induce the Directors of the Fair to build a small room for a chapel in each of the Fair buildings, in which he might hold daily services and induce all visitors to the great Exposition to repent, "for," he said, "the Lord assured Mrs. Woodworth, the great head of the church, that with the closing of the World's Fair the world would come to an end."

He further stated that he had already brought his mission to the notice of the directors, but that they did not seem inclined to follow the instructions of the Lord conveyed through him, but that he proposed to work up public sentiment to an extent that would force them to comply with the Lord's instructions.

MR. WILLIAMS' FRIENDS VICTORIOUS.

They Prevent the Presbytery's Representatives Holding Service at Englewood.

That there were no extremely riotous proceedings, and that the police officers present were not called upon to exercise their official authority yesterday morning at the Englewood Presbyterian Church services, was due solely to the fact of the Rev. Mr. Weston, whom the presbytery appointed as one of a committee to fill the pulpit yesterday in that church.

Mr. Weston went to Englewood, saw the church, the congregation, and perhaps the police officers. He was urged by the anti-Williams faction to take the pulpit by force and they offered their assistance, but Mr. Weston firmly declined.

Nearly every seat in the church was occupied before services began yesterday. It was a larger congregation than the church has had in some time, and a more interested congregation never assembled within its walls. Mr. Weston arrived early, but the presbytery's determined opponents were in church before him, and the Rev. Mr. Walters of Goshen, Ind., who was to officiate, occupied the pulpit. Mr. Weston was escorted to the pastor's study, where the trustees surrounded their old pastor, the Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams. Mr. Weston read the presbytery's notice in which the pulpit was declared vacant and he was appointed to fill it. The trustees refused to "accept service" or notice the communication, and told Mr. Weston that under no circumstances would he be allowed to occupy the pulpit and officiate at the morning services. Mr. Weston told the officers of the church that he would not make any attempt to occupy the pulpit, but never having seen the church he asked to be allowed to look in. The privilege was granted and he went upstairs.

It was while Mr. Weston was looking inside that a scene occurred. Ex-Elders Dunn and Drysdale and Mr. Thompson of the anti-Williams faction saw him and attempted to persuade him to take the pulpit, which the Rev. Mr. Waters was occupying. Mr. Weston refused, while the friends of the Rev. Mr. Williams stood about to see what would take place. Mr. Weston was firm in his refusal, and Messrs. Drysdale and Thompson left the church, followed by many friends and sympathizers. Mr. Weston remained and participated in the Sunday-school exercises. A Congregational meeting will be held in the church this evening.

THOMAS D. EASTON MISSING.

An Insurance Agent Disappears Without Apparent Cause.

Thomas Dudley Easton, 38 years old, an employé of the Phœnix Insurance company of Chicago, has disappeared. He has been living with friends at No. 520 Van Buren street. Tuesday afternoon he hired a cab and drove to the Palmer House. Arriving there he told the driver, Charles Hathaway, to wait until he came out.

Easton did not return and Hathaway went inside the hotel and made a thorough search for him, but could not find him. As he had been paid Hathaway did not give the matter much attention, thinking, however, that it was rather peculiar that Easton left his revolver on the cushion of the cab. Since that time Easton has not been seen.

G. B. Raney, an intimate friend, reported the case to the police yesterday. He thinks Mr. Easton has either met with foul play or committed suicide. Easton at the time of his disappearance was dressed in the height of fashion, including a silk hat, long, blue ulster, and patent-leather shoes. He wore a $250 diamond stud in his shirt-front, carried a $200 gold hunting-case watch, and had over $500 in cash on his person. He left all his belongings in his room. Mr. Raney says that Easton is not addicted to drink, but possibly may have wandered away while suffering from temporary aberration.

Easton's parents are wealthy and reside at Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky.

WELCOME TO MISS HUNTINGTON.

America's New Opera-Singer Escorted to Chicago and Banqueted.

"I think I have been a pretty lucky girl," exclaimed Miss Agnes Huntington, the American contralto, who will appear at the Columbia Theater this evening in the title rôle of "Paul Jones." She was speaking yesterday afternoon of her successful career to a party of friends who had boarded the special train bringing her company to Chicago from Minneapolis. In referring to her success upon the English stage and the recent receptions she had been accorded in American cities, she said: "How can I tell which place I like best. The days which I spent studying at Dresden I shall always cherish, and I would dearly love to live over again that part of my life."

Miss Huntington's manner was most charming, and she spoke as one satisfied with herself, satisfied with her friends, and satisfied with the world. Although an American girl she has spent several years abroad she remains thoroughly American and is as fascinating in appearance, and manner as when a girl of 16 years. Also in the picture of beauty, has an expressive eye and a girlish complexion, and withal a gracious, unpretentious bearing.

Her company left Minneapolis yesterday morning at 1 o'clock on a special train over the Northwestern railroad. The company was in charge of Col. Charles N. Schroder, the treasurer. Mr. Marcus R. Mayer, the manager, and Ben Stern, the business manager, who have been in Chicago several days, left yesterday morning in a special car attached to the St. Paul limited, in company with Will J. Davis, the theatrical manager; Harry Sumners of the Columbia, C. B. Clayton, and Sam B. Jones and W. B. Kinshen of the Northwestern railroad, and a number of representatives of the press to meet Miss Huntington and her company at Harvard, Ill., and welcome her to Chicago. The surprise was a genuine one to the accomplished singer. It has been three years since she was in Chicago and her appearance her has been looked forward to with much pleasure ever since she began her American tour. She talked enthusiastically of her professional and social life in London, and said she looked forward to the time when her new theater on Cranborne street, near Charing Cross, would be completed. She is not ready to announce the name she has selected for the theater.

A pleasant dinner was given to Miss Agnes Huntington in the crystal hall at the Richelieu Hotel last night by Mr. C. D. Lathrop. There were twenty-two covers laid. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and ferns. Among those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
G. S. Willits,	Monroe,	C. W. Comes,
Charles Deering,	Eames,	Ely,
Mesdames—		
Huntington,	S. J. Medill,	
Misses—		
Bickford,	Huntington,	
Messrs.—		
C. D. Lathrop,	Fred Marsh,	James Deering.
Keep,		

DR. PASSAVANT'S EXPLANATION.

He Says That He Simply Had the Courage of His Convictions.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Passavant, a director of the Emergency Hospital, takes exception to the criticisms of his action in opposing the acceptance by the hospital of a portion of the proceeds of the charity ball held at the Auditorium. In speaking of the matter Dr. Passavant said:

"It was the intimate acquaintance of E. B. McCagg, Esq., and a few other friends with the working of the institution which led to repeated acts of timely and most valuable assistance. In the same spirit of thoughtful kindness, in view of the annual charity ball, a plea was made in behalf of the Emergency Hospital. Other institutions of a churchly and general character had been the willing recipients of such aid. Why should not a younger and one in great need likewise receive a modest share? In the same kindly spirit in which the suggestion was made, the lady managers cheerfully responded, and it was decided that this hospital should have a certain proportion of the proceeds.

"Had the thought occurred to these valued friends that the published views of the director of this institution might have made the reception of such proceeds a cause of painful embarrassment to him, they would doubtless have communicated with him beforehand. But of this they could not know and hence the suggestion and the ready adoption of the same. Being in Chicago, a few days before the ball, I frankly stated the difficulty to my friend. It was not that the proposed charity ball was in itself sinful, nor that the other institutions which had received aid from its entertainments were doing wrong. On these points I had no vocation even to express an opinion, much less to sit in judgment concerning things of which I, personally, knew so little. The sole difficulty of my receiving such aid, was the matter of personal consistency. My views as a minister on many of the modern methods of raising money for church and charitable purposes were public and pronounced. If I were to receive a part of the proceeds of the ball it would prove both the inconsistency of my conduct and the insincerity of my character. Valuable as the aid to the hospital might be, its reception by me would be a revelation of a mercenary spirit which could be bought and sold for so many pieces of silver. Unwilling so to be placed in such a position, but with a grateful appreciation of the kindly aid intended, I asked that I might be spared from being placed in such wrong position.

"The reply of Mr. McCagg was as courteous as it was just, and with sincere regrets that the matter had unwittingly gone so far, I was requested to express my views in a letter. This I did a short time after my recovery from sickness in the hospital at Milwaukee. The letter was a private one and gave offense to none, even though they might not share in the views expressed or be able fully to realize the embarrassment of my position. Since then nothing relating to this subject has passed between us. In justice to him I desire to say that he has not sought to change my views or influence my action. On the part of both there has been the strong desire that my course would not be understood as casting reflections upon those who select another method of combining pleasure and charity and in this way assisting meritorious institutions. It is enough to say that in this whole matter there has been no thought of such a reflection on my part upon the aims, motives, or even methods of the well-known citizens and their families who have adopted this method of relieving the necessitous. On the other hand, a discriminating public will at once see that any other course on my part would have laid me open to merited censure."

ALL CHINATOWN REJOICES.

The Celestial New-Year Is Being Observed in True Oriental Splendor.

At early dawn yesterday the disciples of Confucius living in Chicago began the celebration of their New-Year's festival, and for the next fortnight they will rejoice as only Orientals can. It was the seventeenth anniversary of the ascension of Kwang Shu to the Celestial throne, which the Mongolians claim has stood firm for 5,200 years.

The center of the celebration in Chicago was on Clark street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, where at 4 o'clock yesterday morning there was a gorgeous display of Chinese fireworks. Hip Lung's hotel, and the stores of the Bow Wo Fung company, Sam Moy, and Charlie Key were decorated in lurid style. In each of these resorts the air was rich with the odors of burning sandalwood, spices, and myrrh, with a noticeable flavor of opium.

In the rear of the office of Hip Lung's hotel was a large curiously wrought altar, the chief figure upon which was Joss, who was entertaining Kwang Shu. Around the foot of the altar was arrayed a group of monsstrosites made from the lungs and hearts of swine, chicken heads and feet. The lungs formed the back and wings, and the hearts the bodies, and they were painted so that they resembled huge spiders with chicken heads and feet. Then there was a large assortment of oriental sweet meats, fruits, and cakes in bronze dishes.

Nearly all of the Chinese were attired in blue, red, or brown satin blouses with flowing sleeves, trimmed in gold. Their trousers were of pink satin, and all wore light blue silk stockings. A sort of rum, called rice wine, was drank in copious quantities, and beetle nuts were chewed with a great show of appetite.

To keep up the interest an orchestra in fantastic uniforms extracted wild, excruciating tunes from odd looking horns, pipes, cymbals, and drums with snakeskin heads.

Before the celebration is over Hip Lung, Sam Moy, and Chow Toi will give a grand banquet to their Chinese friends. The menu for it has all been imported from the Flowery Kingdom.

STOPPING HORSES BY ELECTRICITY.

A Novel and Effective Device for Bringing Runaway Animals to a Halt.

Fully 250 horse-owners and men interested in the animal witnessed Saturday afternoon an exhibition of Holson's electrical device for stopping runaway horses. The test was made on North Park avenue boulevard near Fullerton avenue, and was in every respect successful. The scheme is so simple that any one can operate it. The experiments were conducted by A. B. Holson, the inventor.

Two powerful horses attached to a carriage were driven smartly down the boulevard. Suddenly the driver dropped his reins and applied the whip. The animals were on the full run when the inventor, who was in the carriage, pressed a button. The team began a series of spasmodic buck jumps, coming to a standstill within a distance of thirty feet from the point where Mr. Holson completed the electric circuit.

Beneath the seat of the carriage is a small battery. Wires lead from this through the reins to the bits. A button within the vehicle and another on the driver's seat can be so operated as to complete the circuit and conduct the fluid to the horses. The strength of the current is slight, being but four volts, and checks the horses without in anywise injuring them. The button inside the carriage is for use in case the driver is thrown off or is not in his seat at the beginning of the runaway. Other wires also pass along the carriage-pole and are connected with martingales, which are attached to the bit. If the lines should break or fall the electricity may thus be conveyed to the horses' mouths.

The inventor says that the use of the electric current does not harm the horses in the least and attributes their sudden stopping to surprise. They are so astonished at the sensation in their mouths that they forget to keep on running.

The experiment was repeated and was again successful. The horses showed no ill effects.

PROF. SWING'S ANNIVERSARY.

His Twenty-fifth Year with His Chicago Pastorate Just Ended.

When Prof. David Swing arose in his pulpit at Central Music-Hall yesterday forenoon, after the psalm-reading and usual musical program had been concluded, he said as he faced an audience that completely filled the auditorium and both the galleries:

"I wish to state, and no doubt the greater number of you know, that twenty-five years ago today I began to act as your pastor. I do not propose to dwell upon that fact or to deal in personalities, as personalities are of no benefit either to individuals or to the church. Twenty-five years ago we met in the wooden church at Dearborn avenue and Ontario street. We are still by memory one church. Ecclesiastically, we are a colony from the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The great good that has been accomplished by that body is a matter of pride. Now we hear that it is going to soon move, and will be nearer to us. We are not ashamed of our maternal ancestors. It is a great pleasure to me to think of the many years fraught with pleasure that I have been with you. I hope that future years will bring you more blessings than in the past."

BENEFITS OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Edward F. Sweet Opens the Annual Economic Conferences.

The fourth annual series of economic conferences between business and working men under the auspices of the Economic Club began at Recital Hall, Auditorium Building, last evening. A course of eight lectures has been arranged, one to be given each Sunday night at Recital Hall. These lectures will continue up to and including March 29. The speaker last evening was Edward F. Sweet and his subject, "Economic Effects of Extravagant Living." He maintained that the extravagance of the rich man in the purchase of luxuries had a beneficial effect upon the general community. He was not dealing with ownership, but with expenditure, and stated that it devolved upon political scientists to throw all the light on the subject which science afforded. He cited numerous illustrations to bear out his position, and then taking up the question of National economy treated it at length. At the conclusion of his address any one present who desired to take issue with the lecturer was at liberty to do so and a lengthy discussion followed.

Owing to the weather and the fact that last night's conference was hastily arranged the attendance was small.

THINKS ALL WILL RECOVER.

Dr. Murphy's Opinion of the Cases He Is Treating with Koch's Lymph.

Dr. John B. Murphy is treating three persons with Koch's lymph and is satisfied there will be a permanent cure in each case. One is at the County Hospital with tubercular disease of the bone of the foot; another at his home on Henry street, with tubercular disease of the hip, and the third is at his residence on Morgan street, with disease of the lungs. The latter only is afflicted with what is specifically known as consumption, and the first injection, which was given Saturday, reacted typically, which means, the doctor says, that the temperature went up to 103.6°, the pulse to 124, and the respiration to twenty-four, with an increase in the cough, intense headache, pain in the limbs, and a sense of great lassitude. The dose was one milligram. To the patient on Henry street one-half milligram was administered Saturday, and because of scarcely any reaction the dose of the lymph was doubled yesterday.

Dr. Murphy has just returned from Berlin, where he critically investigated the nature and effects of the lymph, and while in the later stages of consumption it is of most dangerous and even fatal medicine, he claims that for tubercular cases and in the first stages of consumption, before the formation of cavities, it is the greatest medicine yet discovered. Physicians do not yet know the stage of disease when the medicine would be most efficacious, nor the amount to use; but experience will soon determine these points.

The cases at the Policlinic Hospital are getting along finely, with certain improvement in their condition, while those at St. Luke's Hospital are in about the same condition.

ONLY A FEW CARS ARE HEATED.

Mr. Yerkes Will Have a Hard Task to Comply with the City Ordinances.

The ordinance to enforce the heating of the West and North Side street-cars goes into effect this morning, and if the companies intend to strictly comply with its provisions they will have to do much better than they did yesterday. Taking in all the lines, and especially those not connected with the cables, probably more than a third of the cars running yesterday were unheated. And from what some of the employés say it will be worse this morning, when all the cars on all the lines will have to be brought into requisition.

On the Ogden avenue line, for instance, only about one-half of the cars had stoves in them Saturday, and it could not be learned that the others were supplied with the little heaters yesterday. On the other West Side lines except Madison street the proportion of stoveless cars is even greater. If the resolve to prosecute the company for every ice-car that it runs be carried out Mr. Yerkes will have more suits than he has heaters.

ERRING Y. M. C. A. YOUNG MEN.

They Must Answer to the Charge of Dice-Throwing at Sam Howard's.

The young men who were arrested Saturday night at Sam Howard's cigar and billiard hall, Yale and Sixty-third streets, fifteen in number, will have a hearing before Justice Hotaling.

Nearly all the young fellows are identified in some way with the Young Men's Christian Association, whose rooms are near Howard's place, and much to their chagrin, now that the matter has been given such publicity, they nearly all gave their correct names. Some of the young men were engaged in throwing dice for 50 cents a corner when the police patrol drove up.

The names given at the police station are as follows: Frank Kelly, D. J. Fulton, Charles B. Carmichael, F. B. Smith, L. E. Maher, J. C. Smith, George Gibson, Holabird Stace, D. W. Shanks, H. Hatton, J. Ransom, S. W. Munger, Harry Brown, J. Silver, Sam Churotsky, Edward Phillips, and R. W. Sample.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Celebrating "Old Abe's" Birthday.

The following will be the program of the exercises at the fourth public celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln at Central Music-Hall Thursday evening:

Organ Voluntary.....Prof. Louis Falk
"America".....Union Park Choral Society
(a) Invocation.....
(b) "Lead, Kindly Light".....} Apollo Quartet
(a) Mr. Lincoln's Farewell Address, 1861.....
(b) Lincoln's Passing Bell, 1865 } Mrs. Laura Dainty
"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean".....
.....Mr. W. Root and Chorus
Introduction.....Lyman Trumbull
Address.....Judge George Driggs
"Battle Cry of Freedom".....
.....Union Park Choral Society
"The Warrior Bold".....Mr. W. R. Root
(a) "The Soldier's Farewell".....} Apollo Quartet
(c) "Vacant Chair".....
"In Questo Semplice".....Mrs. Louis Falk
Fantasia—cornet.....Mr. John Skelton
"The Soldier's Reprieve".....Mrs. Laura Dainty
"Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching".....
.....Union Park Choral Society
"Liberty Duet".....
.....Mr. W. J. Fairman, Mr. J. Allen Freisch
"The Star Spangled Banner".....
.....Mrs. Falk, chorus and audience

The Reported Insurance Consolidation.

In reference to the report of the probable amalgamation of the Scottish Union Fire and Life Insurance company with the Liverpool and London and Globe, D. R. Munger, who is the representative of the former company, said last night at his residence that all he knew about the matter was substantially the rumor current Saturday. He said:

"Yesterday about 11 o'clock I heard that a cable had come over to the office of the 'Queen' reporting the amalgamation as being considered probable by an English financial newspaper. I at once telegraphed to Martin Bennett at Hartford. He has been our general manager for ten years. I have not received any reply and suppose that he has cabled over for direct information. It may be true or merely a report published to be read on the principle that the 'wish was father to the thought.' The Liverpool and London would like to amalgamate because the combined assets would pass $20,000,000 and make them again the leaders. I suppose we will know something certain Monday."

Mr. Warren of Cook & Warren was not at home, but Mr. Munger implied that no one in Chicago would be likely to have any more information than he had.

What the Trades and Labor Assembly Wants.

At the conference of the Trades' and Union Labor Assembly yesterday afternoon the special question at issue was the enactment attaching penalties for the employment of children under 14 years of age. The suggestion of the State organization was adopted to bend their united efforts towards the passage of the measure through the Legislature. The Australian system of voting was embodied as part of the organization's measure to be recommended to the Legislature. Favorable action was taken on the provision for all public school books for children being printed by the State.

Believes the Bill Will Pass.

Representative J. A. O'Donnell, who has charge of the Chicago Ballot-Reform League's bill in the House at Springfield, was in the city yesterday and said he was confident that the bill would become a law, with a few minor changes suggested by several other bills on the same subject, in time for the spring election. When the bill has been adopted by the House committee a conference with the Senate committee will be had with a view to having a like bill introduced in the Senate.

A Small Strike at Pullman.

Carpenters and upholsterers at the works of the Pullman Palace-Car company to the number of seventy-five laid down their tools Saturday and have inaugurated a strike. They claim that the company contemplates a reduction of wages and they will not submit to a cut. A meeting was held yesterday to discuss the situation, and a committee was appointed to confer with General Manager Sessions today.

For a Chickamauga Monument.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Club yesterday a vote of thanks was ordered forwarded to Capt. C. S. Kellogg of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park Commission for a set of maps of the battlefield of Chickamauga. It was decided to call a meeting of Illinois soldiers for the purpose of requesting the State Legislature to appropriate a sufficient amount to erect a suitable monument to Illinois soldiers on the battlefield.

Voice of the Socialist Raised.

The Socialists, at their meeting at Waverly Hall yesterday afternoon, passed resolutions favoring Judge Anthony's recent decision against land sharks, denouncing the Indiana Anti-Trust bill and public charities, and declaring that Senators Stewart, Ingalls, Vest, Call, and Berry were trying to hedge on class legislation.

An Austin Greenhouse Burned.

Joseph Shaw's greenhouse at Austin took fire from the explosion of a lamp yesterday and was destroyed. Loss, $3,000. The contents included a valuable collection of orchids.

Items.

The United Mill Trades Council is to be given a benefit Thursday evening at the Chicago Opera-House. Margaret Mather as Joan of Arc will be the attraction.

George Brashier left his home, No. 5929 Green street, Saturday night, ostensibly to get shaved, and has not since been seen. He is 25 years of age and has a wife and children.

Mrs. Anna Feil died Saturday night at the German Hospital from injuries received at her house, No. 594 Seminary avenue, Saturday morning. Mrs. Feil stepped on a match which ignited and set her clothes on fire.

The dead body of Lawrence Roche, an alleged prize-fighter, 23 years old, was found in an alley near Parnell and Thirty-seventh streets at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It is supposed that death resulted from alcoholism.

The Socialist mass-meeting at the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall yesterday afternoon denounced the Board of Education and President Nettelhorst for sectarian action. Mrs. Lucy Parsons talked of "The Unemployed" at Waverly Hall last night to a small audience.

Theodore Gestefeld lectured before the Society of Christian Socialists at Emerson Hall, No. 45 Randolph street, yesterday afternoon on the causes of human misery and the remedy therefor. He said the three principal causes were creeds, politics, and economics. The remedy was religion, pure and simple, as expressed in the thought of the universality of God, and men's individual relation to him.

MAKING WAR ON WESTERN RAILROADS

Kansas Alliance Men Propose to Regulate Corporations.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Railroad Committee of the Lower House is engaged in the preparation of a bill which will combine what it considers the best features of the forty bills before it. The railroad attorneys have been requested to appear before the committee Feb. 11, and the Board of Railroad Commissioners will be consulted later in the week. The discussion in the various Alliances of corporations in general and railway corporations in particular has resulted in the preparation of many extreme measures, which the railroad companies must fight for self-protection. The bills in many instances were drafted by the County Alliances, and the Representatives have no other alternative than to support them. The Railroad Committee has a majority of Alliance men on it, and the recommendations of the County Alliances will have great weight if the measures proposed are in any way acceptable. There are no less than a half-dozen bills before the committee making the Board of Railroad Commissioners elective by the people, and this provision will be incorporated in the bill which the Railroad Committee proposes to submit.

The Republicans in their State convention declared in favor of making the Railroad Board elective, thus pledging the Senate to this feature of the bill.

A bill making the Railroad Commissioners a Board of Assessors also meets with favor. It provides that in addition to the three members of the board there shall be one Assessor elected from each Congressional district. The board of ten members is to be known as the Kansas Board of Railway Assessors.

Three bills have been referred to the committee preventing railway companies from withholding any portion of the wages of an employé for the maintenance of hospitals or as an insurance fund.

The great battle of the Farmers' Alliance has been directed against the issuing of passes, and P. P. Elder, the Speaker of the House, has drafted a bill on the subject which has been universally approved. This bill makes it a penalty for the railroad company to issue a pass, and subjects any State or county official who receives one to trial for impeachment. There will be a consultation between the railroad committees of the House and Senate in regard to the question of freight charges. Bills have been referred to both committees providing for maximum rates, but the Senate will not agree to any such law, and a compromise will be made. One bill introduced provides that the rate within the State shall in no instance exceed the maximum rate provided by the Inter-State Commerce Commission for a through haul.

Another bill provides that the Kansas rate shall in no instance exceed the rate of any State through which any of the roads operating in this State shall run. As several of the roads run through Iowa it would fix the rates in this State at the same figures.

A bill prepared by Speaker Elder, which has been indorsed by a number of Alliances throughout the State, fixes the passenger rate at two cents on main lines and three cents on the branches. A similar bill before the Missouri Legislature also originated in the Alliance, and it is evident that the order has been committed to this reform. The bill to compel the Board of Railroad Assessors to assess railroad property at its actual value has also received the indorsement of the Alliances and the Representatives are pledged to it. Several of the members of the Railroad Committee oppose this provision of a bill, but the majority report will favor it.

The great period of railroad building in this State, 1887, came near bankrupting a number of ambitious towns and counties. Petitions have come into the Legislature by the score protesting against a continuance of this policy and insisting on the passage of a bill introduced by Representative Vandeventer of Jewell County, which makes all county, township, or city bonds voted railroad corporations null and void.

Any number of wild bills have been prepared in the Alliances and sent to their Representatives. One bill requires railroad companies to equip all freight cars with a particular kind of air-brake, and another regulates the speed at which a passenger train shall run round a curve. Bills providing for the heating of passenger-cars by steam and prescribing the form of railroad bonds exacted from employés have been introduced.

FUNERAL OF JOHN SPRY.

FROM THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH TO ROSEHILL CEMETERY.

The Rev. Dr. Lawrence Conducts the Services in the Presence of a Large Congregation—Sketch of the Life of the Late O. B. Phelps—Justice Ten Broeck Is Buried—Death of Caroline Frances Ryder—Other Mortuary Matters.

From the residence at Loomis and Monroe streets the remains of John Spry, the lumberman, and one of the pioneers of Chicago trade, were taken yesterday afternoon to the Second Baptist Church, and thence to the vault and final resting-place at Rosehill. For hours before the funeral many friends and old associates visited the residence, where the remains lay in state on a mound of white roses and immortelles, and spoke one to another in subdued tones words of kindness and regret for the dead.

During the morning six beautiful floral remembrances were brought to the residence. The employés of the lumber-yard, the members of the Second Baptist Church, the Illinois Club, the La Salle Club, and two secret societies were the donors.

At 2:30 o'clock, in the presence of the relatives and immediate friends, prayer was offered at the residence by Dr. Lawrence and the remains were then conveyed to the church. Every seat in the Second Baptist Church was filled and at the commencement of Dr. Lawrence's tribute to the dead man people were crowded in groups about the church doors. The decorations at the church were elaborate without being too profuse. Dr. Lawrence's address was eulogistic and also reminiscent; as Mr. Spry and Dr. Lawrence had been warm and close friends for many years.

The vocal music was rendered by Mrs. Phœbe Shaffer Gray and Mr. Newton, soloists, and a choir. On the left of the main aisle sat the Knights Templar and other Masons, and on the right were ranged the members of the Illinois and La Salle Clubs. The members of the immediate family present were Mr. Spry's mother, who has always lived with him, three sons, and three daughters. Mr. Spry has a fourth son, who is now in Europe, and was unable to return in time.

A large proportion of those present at the church accompanied the funeral cortège to Rosehill. The pallbearers were:

George R. Davis,	William Pope,	H. F. Murphy,
E. S. Hartwell,	A. V. Hartwell,	G. W. Stanford,
W. W. Shaw.	J. W. Midgeley,	

O. B. Phelps.

O. B. Phelps, whose death was announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was for thirty years a prominent citizen of Chicago. He first came to this city to reside in 1861. He was from that time engaged in the wholesale dry goods house of Potter Palmer as confidential credit man until Mr. Palmer retired from that business in 1865. He continued in the service of Mr. Palmer, however, as confidential and financial agent until 1872, and was his right-hand man in the building of the Palmer House, both before and after the great fire. He negotiated for Mr. Palmer many of his most important real-estate transactions. He superintended for J. V. Farwell & Co. the building of their extensive wholesale stores, but, with this exception, he has been practically out of business since 1872. He always took an active and patriotic interest in public affairs and served four years—from 1878 to 1882—in the Common Council of Chicago as Alderman from the Third Ward, where his trained judgment, practical intelligence and absolute integrity were of conspicuous value to the city.

Mr. Phelps was born in Schoharie County, New York, Feb. 18, 1821. He was a merchant for several years at Catskill, N. Y., and until he came to Chicago was engaged largely in the tannery business at Williamstown in the same State. He was a brother of W. W., John M., and George C. Phelps of Chicago, and of Samuel P. Phelps of Rochester, N. Y. He was a first cousin of Milton, Potter, and William Palmer.

Funeral of Justice Tenbroeck.

The funeral of Justice W. S. Tenbroeck was held yesterday at 10:30 a. m. in the rooms occupied by him as offices at No. 493 Lincoln avenue. The funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Elliott. Addresses were also made by ex-Ald. William E. Young and Ald. A. O. Sexton. The room was crowded with friends and a large number was unable to gain admission. The pallbearers were Justices J. A. Mahoney, A. Thalstrom, Charles Hartwick, and O. W. Newill, Town Clerk J. Wills, and Supervisor C. O. Williamson. Lieut. Gordon, with twelve patrolmen, acted as escort to the funeral procession, which was by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery, where the dead man was laid by the side of his wife.

The floral offerings were handsome, one piece presented by the town officers of Lake View representing the scales of justice.

The box in the safety deposit vaults belonging to Justice Tenbroeck upon being opened was found to contain $1,230 in cash and a half-dozen silver teaspoons.

Caroline Frances Ryder.

Caroline Frances Ryder

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

AMONG the defenders of Chicago upon the floor of the House in the World's Fair discussion not the least able and convincing was Col. Abner Taylor, who made a clear and logical argument, much to the same points as Mr. Butterworth—namely: That this is not a Chicago but a National Fair. This cannot be hurled at these Eastern malcontents any too often or forcibly. It is the very core of the question. Col. Taylor may not have the brilliancy of Ben Butterworth, but he made his argument in a terse, practical, business-like way, and presented facts that are unanswerable.

BEN BUTTERWORTH has earned for himself the lasting gratitude of Chicago by the enthusiastic and eloquent manner in which he came to the defense of the Fair as against its enemies, and established the point which such men as Candler, Flower, Vaux, and other Eastern men cannot or will not see, that this is a National and international and not a Chicago Fair. That is the point, and Mr. Butterworth held Congress to it, pleading against the niggardly policy of the cheese-parers. It is the point which Chicago has made from the first, and Mr. Butterworth did well to emphasize it. It is the point which must be conceded and recognized if this Fair is to be a success. If the entire responsibility and labor are to be thrown upon Chicago, and it must do all this work without a helping hand, it cannot be known any too soon.

WE print elsewhere an exhaustive and sweeping analysis of the proposed international copyright legislation by John W. Ela, the Chicago attorney, in which the injustice and iniquity of the bill are exposed thoroughly. Mr. Ela shows what makes books dear in England and how they will be made dear here should this bill pass. His argument, fortified by statistics, is unanswerable and it should engage the attention of every member of that body in which the bill now is pending. In the same connection Mr. Ela sets forth the merits of the Teller Royalty bill, which will give the author just compensation without compelling readers to pay exorbitant tolls to publishing monopolies, will make no decrease in the number of books, and will guarantee reasonable prices. As Mr. Ela is the author of the bill offered by Senator Teller, his views have special interest.

ALL the editorials of the Democratic and mugwump papers on the subject of the recent reciprocity agreement with Brazil read like editions of the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. The topic is one which cannot be ignored. It is emphatically the news of the day. But in discussing it not one of these papers mentions the name of Mr. Blaine, who was first to propose the reciprocity policy, who worked at it for a year in the face of obstacles which would have daunted most men, and the fruits of whose toils the Nation is now about to reap. What is the reason for this studied avoidance of all mention of Mr. Blaine? One can understand this on the part of the mugwump sheets. They hate him with all the hatred men bear to one whom they have injured, but who has not injured them. But that does not explain the course of the Democratic journals—as, for instance, why the New York *Herald* should speak of the President only in its mention of the Brazilian treaty. They must act as they do because they dread the popularity of the man and his measures and fear that it will stand somehow in the way of the success of their party and of its getting the offices, which is all it cares for and which is about the sole sufficient reason for its existence. But whatever be the reason this attitude of the Democratic and mugwump press shows a shriveled-up and frost-bitten small-mindedness which passes all comprehension. Decent people everywhere agree that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that it is shabby, dirty conduct to defraud him of it. Yet the papers mentioned above appear to have entered into a general conspiracy to deprive Mr. Blaine of that meed of praise which is his due from a grateful country. He will get it, however, in spite of them.

THE TRIBUNE does not believe that it can be charged with egotism when it lays claim to being the only leading paper in the country which from the very beginning persistently, logically, and thoroughly defended and explained the reciprocity policy of Mr. Blaine. While the Congressional chumps were sneering at it, saying it was impracticable, and that even if it were not it would amount to nothing, THE TRIBUNE was proving that its adoption would mean an enormous expansion of American commerce, and the relief of the Western farmers, suffering chiefly because they had crop surpluses which existing markets would not take.

Its unwearying devotion to this subject stirred up the Western people and contributed to the cause of their bringing to bear that pressure on Congress which extorted from it its grudgingly given recognition of Mr. Blaine's plan and put it in his power to negotiate the great treaty with Brazil which has just been made public.

In this work of advocating the adoption of the reciprocity policy THE TRIBUNE had little assistance which was of value. In Chicago it had none. Its self-styled Republican contemporary threw cold water on the project and belittled it. The local Democratic papers attacked it with virulent misrepresentations and advocated free trade with all Europe. The Democrats generally fought reciprocity because it was not universal. What they wanted was "universal reciprocity"—meaning free trade with manufacturing, cheap-labor Europe and the unhindered admission of its cheap competing goods to crush American manufactures for the benefit of foreigners paying lower wages to their workmen.

But in the teeth of open Democratic hostility and Republican indifference or concealed opposition the fight has been fought and the battle has been won, and it would be mock-modesty for THE TRIBUNE to deny the fact that it has contributed certainly its fair share in bringing about so desirable a consummation. From now forward it will have plenty of help from its esteemed contemporaries in urging forward reciprocity relations with all American countries.

SIX years ago Cleveland was a gold bug—a gold monometallist. He wanted to banish silver from circulation altogether, except perhaps as token money. His pet and Secretary of the Treasury, Manning, was as much of a fanatic on the subject as he was. But times have changed and the fat ex-President has changed with them. His party is voting almost solid for stumptail silver and working for a monometallism not of the yellow but the white metal. Yet he has not a word of rebuke to utter. Why? Because he is afraid that if he lifts up his voice against the prevailing craze he will lose the nomination for the Presidential office he wants so badly. Thus it appears that he is not the brave man his friends have called him. He has not "the courage of his convictions" when they may lose him an office. He is not obstinate when obstinacy stands in the way of an office.

His party is just like him. It has repudiated its past record and taken up with the stumptail silver madness, just as it will with the fiat craze if it holds on long, merely to get the offices. That is all it lives for. Its policies have that solitary end in view. It was for the sake of the offices it stood by slavery till it was abolished. There is no crime it will not indorse, no delusion it will not coddle, if it can only get the key to the Treasury, so it may let in its office-hungering partisans.

TRYING TO KILL THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Nearly a year ago the United States, acting through Congress, decided that it would celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Western Hemisphere, the most important event in the history of mankind, by a grand international exposition, which all the nations of the earth should be invited to attend. When it came to deciding just where the Fair should be held Congress selected Chicago. It did so for reasons the soundness of which is beyond dispute. It is the central point of the twenty-four millions who inhabit the Northern central group of States, while those which are immediately tributary to New York have a population of but seventeen millions. There is no place in the country which can be reached with as much comfort, with as little travel, and by as many people as Chicago.

That decision once made, and Chicago having accepted the duties devolved on it by the Nation, those who at the outset favored other cities should have acquiesced in the verdict and worked loyally for the success of a National undertaking. But that is not the course pursued by such Congressmen as Candler of Massachusetts, Flower of New York, Frank of St. Louis, and Wilson of West Virginia. Their souls are so small and picayunish that they are trying to pull down and belittle the Fair simply because Congress did not see fit to select the city they favored.

They dare not speak out their real sentiments. They know that if they did their own constituents would repudiate their envious, disloyal, un-National policy. So they unite in making war on the Fair "in the interests of economy." Economy is a virtue which has been used often as a cloak for mean and snabby acts, but never for a meaner or shabbier one than now. When men who have been voting tens of millions for alleged dependent pensions in addition to tens of millions for worthy pensioners, millions for useless internal improvements, and millions for unnecessary public buildings begin to talk economy be sure that they are up to some disreputable game.

What miserable devices they are driven to in finding pretexts for their warfare on the Fair! They remind one of mules measuring by their own standard the way in which an elephant should be fed and housed. "This elephant," says the mule from New York, "is consuming altogether too much food. We get along comfortably on a tenth part of what it is proposed to give him. Cut down his rations 'in the interests of economy.'" "The quarters provided for this animal," says the mule from Massachusetts, "are altogether too big and too sumptuous. Nothing of the kind is provided for us. Cut down the appropriation." "I see," says the mule from West Virginia, "that a number of high-priced attendants are to be provided for this animal. I get along with one whose pay is small. 'In the interests of economy' we must cut down the appropriation."

Mr. Wilson is shocked, according to his remarks in Friday's debate, that the Secretary of the National Commission should get $10,000 a year, while the Cabinet officers get but $8,000 and Supreme Court Justices but $10,000. If he must be horrified let it be because the Government pays its trusted servants so little and not because the commission pays a man what his services are worth in the world's market. Mr. Wilson is also horrified because some women are paid for the work they do. He would prefer to rid the Fair of their presence and leave it entirely in masculine hands. Yet in view of the fact that there are 30,000,000 women in the United States, that they will attend the Exposition in great numbers, and that every department will contain specimens of their work, it does not seem illogical or unfitting that the gentler sex should have something to do with this great enterprise, even though it does cost a few hundred dollars, to the great grief and sorrow of the economic Mr. Wilson.

It is true that the National Commission is a large body. But Congress created it; not Chicago. There are forty-four States and several Territories which Congress thought should be represented. To avoid partisanship each of them was given two men, one from each party. It was wise. Mr. Candler and his fellow-factionists think these representative men should pay their own expenses and work for "the honor of it." That has not been the practice of Mr. Candler or the other petty creatures who think like him.

All the wretched objections which these mousing critics had to make in their attempt to drag down the Fair from a National to a local status were answered perfectly by Col. Taylor and Ben Butterworth. They made mincemeat of these fellows who have been using microscopes to see whether one of the lady managers had not used a two-cent postage stamp improperly. If the House believes—as it did last year—that the Fair should be a National one, it will squelch these fellows who are trying to lower their Government in the world's estimation. If it intends to sustain them, however, the best thing it can do is to repeal the law it passed, and say to the nations of the earth that the United States, scared by the prospect of paying a $10,000 salary and the disbursement of a few dollars to a few women, has abandoned the Exposition which it announced so bravely last year it intended to give.

The action taken by the House Saturday indicates that the cheese-parers and searchers for microscopic flaws are for the moment in the majority in that body, though they were not strong enough to do all that was asked for by Mr. Candler and the other enemies of the Fair. The Senate has yet to act. It is not likely that the motives which have controlled the House will actuate it—certainly not if the two Illinois Senators make a gallant fight to preserve the National and international character of the Exposition.

RECIPROCITY IN 1890 AND IN 1891.

A year ago this month Mr. Blaine went before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and gave to its Republican members an outline of his proposed Pan-American reciprocity plan. One would have supposed that the ideas of so prominent a Republican, so eminent a statesman, and so thorough a student of political economy would have met with respectful consideration from those to whom he submitted them, and that if rejected it would have been after long examination and with profound regret. But that was not the way they were received.

The Napoleonic McKinley, the toy statesman La Follette, the tinplate taxer Bayne, the bleating Burrows, and the superannuated Gear with one voice told Mr. Blaine to pack up his ideas and get out. His plans were new and probably dangerous, and they had no time to consider them. They were engaged in building a Chinese wall of prohibitory duties, and his scheme, according to their judgment, would interfere with their wall-building.

He left them and went over to the Finance Committee of the Senate—Allison's committee. There he met with a reception not as brusque, but equally chilling. There was no room for new ideas in that wing of the Capitol. Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman, and Hiscock doubted the wisdom of a new departure which they had not had the brains to dream of. It had never occurred to them that it would be a good thing to provide additional markets for American products. So they, too, civilly, but decidedly, told Mr. Blaine that while his plan might be very ingenious it really was not practical.

Then Mr. Blaine took an appeal from Congressional chumps to the American people. He took the Nation into his confidence. He explained in letters, interviews, and speeches his imperial projects, and the broad common sense of the people understood him. The merchants, farmers, and manufacturers saw that he was working for them. They indorsed his ideas enthusiastically. The result was a growing pressure to which the chumpery of Congress had to yield. It did so grudgingly, the Senate giving way first and adopting the Aldrich amendment—which the Chinese wall fellows thought could not harm them much—and the House following suit.

What has the result been of this partial, reluctant concession of the Congressional chumps to the demand of the people? Mr. Blaine, making the best use of the imperfect tools allowed him by men who envied and dreaded his genius, went ahead and negotiated first the treaty with Brazil, made public last week, which will increase in a few years by seventy millions the yearly consumption of American products by the great Republic of the South. And not satisfied with that success—like Cæsar, "thinking naught done while aught to do remains"—he is working on treaties with Peru, Venezuela, and other States.

His name is on every tongue. His policy is lauded by Democrats as well as by Republicans. He is admitted to be a statesman who achieves results, and not a mere man of theories. Every European Government is watching to see what he will do next for his country. But where are the lordly chumps who waved him out of their presence a year ago? Who are "so poor as to do them reverence"? "Napoleon" McKinley has met his Waterloo. The Iowans have buried Gov. Gear, and the snow is heaped on the political grave of La Follette. One or two were just saved from defeat, but by majorities so meager that they are ashamed of them. These chumps who set themselves up above the people and said they were the sole depositaries of wisdom have had their reward. They drop out of public life discredited and laughed at, while the man whose counsel they rejected stands foremost before the American people.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CANADA.

The Liberals already are making a brisk campaign in Canada. Prof. Goldwin Smith has exposed in a most trenchant manner the hollow and pretentious character of the Macdonald platform. The farmers are freely discussing the situation and taking strong grounds for unrestricted reciprocity. On the other hand the Tories are seeking to convince the Canadians that the Americans will accept a half-and-half measure of reciprocity based upon the lines of the treaty of 1854. This is Sir John Macdonald's position. Sir Charles Tupper follows on the same lines and seeks to scare the Canadians with the danger of annexation. In his Ottawa speech he says:

> I am opposed to the policy of the opposition, for I believe that free trade with the United States, notwithstanding its concomitant of direct taxation and its even worse tendency to erect a barrier between Canada and the mother country, must eventually and inevitably lead to the severance of this country from the crown.

If the Canadians have any idea that the United States ever will consent to an arrangement of trade based upon the 1854 lines they are doomed to bitter disappointment. They must put up with unlimited reciprocity of restriction or accept unlimited reciprocity of production. There is no medium course, no possibility of modification. There will be no revival of the treaty of 1854. It would be more unsatisfactory now than it was then, because the United States market has grown faster and larger than the Canadian in the meantime. There is nothing in the United States proposition for unlimited reciprocity to which Canadians can object upon the score of their sentimental relations with England. The mother country cares nothing for them, and they should care nothing for it from the sentimental point of view. The quantity of English goods which they would take under unlimited reciprocity substantially would be about the same as they take now. The United States, in spite of the high tariff, takes about $125,000,000 from England and Canada about $40,000,000, and this ratio probably would remain about the same. England only cares for Canada as a market; that is, for what if can make out of her. There is no paternal love wasted upon Miss Canada, who is now old enough to take care of herself. Even if she should consent to the political union John Bull probably would pat her on the head, give her his blessing, and congratulate himself his daughter had done so well. The tie that binds the two is a mere thread, the breaking of which would occasion no sorrow on the old gentleman's part.

There is every reason for the Liberals to hustle and clean out the Tories in March, and the United States Congress should lend them a hand by promptly passing the Hitt resolution. Their platform of unrestricted reciprocity is a strong and vital one. The Tory platform, as proclaimed by Sir John Macdonald, is a fraud, and it has been branded as such officially by Secretary Blaine. If the Canadians adopt it they will do so with their eyes wide open to the fact that it will not amount to anything. Since Mr. Blaine's open and unmistakable declaration they know that it is a political trick, and if they do not realize that in case of a Tory triumph they will be no better off than they are now, with the sure prospect that things will grow worse with them as time goes on, they are densely and perversely ignorant.

THE NEW TREATY WITH BRAZIL.

President Harrison issued a proclamation yesterday declaring that a treaty had been concluded with Brazil which will open the markets of that Republic to a goodly number of American products and manufactures.

We make our compliments to Mr. Harrison with the hope that he will like the degree of free trade in which he indulges and want more of it. And we can assure him that the more he gives the people of this country the more they will be pleased. If he should conclude, after thinking the subject over, to kick the McKinley business through the door and come over to the sound Democratic platform under which we prospered in the good old days we would give him a warm welcome.—*New York Herald* (*Dem.*).

When were those "good old days"? The nearest approach to free trade this country has had in four-score years was under the tariff of 1857, followed by a terrible panic from which the country did not recover as long as it remained on the statutes. The "sound Democratic" platform preached nowadays is the old Calhoun doctrine of free trade with the cheap-labor countries of Europe, which that party proposes to open.

The reciprocity policy which Mr. Blaine advocated, and of the wisdom and soundness of which the recent Brazilian agreement is the unimpeachable evidence, contemplates the free exchange of non-competitive articles with all American nations, thus giving employment to American workingmen and furnishing new markets for American products. The reciprocity policy which the *Herald* favors, and which it assumes falsely is akin to Mr. Blaine's, contemplates the opening of American ports to goods manufactured by the cheap labor of Europe, so that home manufactures will be exposed to a destructive competition unknown since the repeal of the tariff of 1857.

Can the *Herald* produce evidence to satisfy President Harrison that the millions of workmen in the mills and factories of the United States will be pleased when, as the result of being deprived of all protection, they are forced to accept the sawed-off wages which will enable their employers to compete with the men who hire the cheap wageworkers of England, Germany, France, Belgium, and Switzerland? Can the *Herald* satisfy the President that such a reciprocity will bring with it that reciprocity of benefits which will follow in the wake of that reciprocity which the President and Secretary Blaine have just established with Brazil?

It is plain to the dullest mind that when this country admits free coffee and rubber from Brazil and pays for them with American flour, pork, and machinery not produced there, each nation enjoys a reciprocity of benefits. But how could this country reciprocate with England in pottery and in iron and steel wares; in cotton, woolen, linen, and carpet goods; or in woolens, metals, and pottery with Germany; in china, porcelain, silks, velvets, linens, gloves, laces, and fineries with France; or in glassware with Belgium? Those commodities are produced here now, but the above-mentioned countries make all these things for the market far cheaper than American manufacturers can unless the wages of their workingmen are cut down from 33 to 50 per cent. Can that be a reciprocity of benefits which ends in the smashing of the American wage scale? If the *Herald* thinks it is let it explain how it is.

LOWER DUTIES DID IT, NOT HIGHER ONES.

The following paragraph appears in a Chicago paper:

> There are to be established at Hammond, Ind., a few miles from the Chicago line, a silk mill, brass and iron works, a barbed-wire factory, and a drawn wire nail factory. For the silk works contracts have already been let, several acres of land being donated. The buildings will cost $30,000 and the machinery $30,000 more. All of these establishments will be in operation within a year amid the cry of "down with the McKinley tariff" from the absurd cranks on that subject.
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> The sheet in question is a weathercock, facing-all-ways concern. At first it was for the McKinley bill and denounced as traitors all Republicans who chose to exercise the right of private judgment regarding it. It kept up this sort of talk till the November election, after which it whirled around and demanded that Congress repeal the law. It has swung around now to its original foolishness and says all who oppose the McKinley bill are "absurd cranks."
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> Why? Because certain manufactories are to be started at Hammond. But they are not starting because of the objectionable, prohibitory high duties which characterize the McKinley bill, and make it so dear to its friends and so odious to the people, but because of the scanty accidental reductions of duties which are found here and there in that measure. It lowers the duty on copper from 2½ to half a cent a pound. It is easy to see why new brass works should start up. The duties on iron wire from which nails are made is lowered a little. That explains the starting of nail works. Duties on steel are reduced slightly, and hence barbed wire factories can start up. The duties on silk good were not increased except on laces, embroideries, and a few finer articles which will not be made at a Western silk mill. The McKinley bill has nothing to do, therefore, with the mill at Hammond. But who has heard of the starting of a woolen mill or a linen mill there or of any of those industries which it is alleged are favored specially by the McKinley bill?

Where that measure has lowered duties which were too high before it has given an impetus to industry. But where it lowers them once it raises them ten times. A man who commits ten crimes for every virtuous act cannot be called an exemplary character, and a law which does harm in ten places where it does good in one cannot be called a model piece of legislation except by cranks or madmen.

THE INCREASED DUTIES ON WOOL.

The *Manufacturer* of Philadelphia appears to have been studying the returns of the recent election in the light of the increased wool duties of the McKinley bill. It asks:

> How many wool-growers belong to the Farmers' Alliance? Are they not largely in the majority in that organization? Is it not true that the most serious losses of Congressmen were made in the agricultural and wool-growing States? Did not the protectionist cause receive the most damaging blows from that quarter?

There is no doubt that the wool-growers east of the Missouri did not for a moment nibble at the bait of a few cents more for their fleeces. They had sense enough to see that what they would have to pay extra for their clothing and other woolen articles would far exceed the petty additional sum they might get for their wool. They saw that the increased duties on woolens would cost every family three barrels of flour or $15 per year, and they could not see how that would help them.

Even if the wool-growers had been caught by the delusive promises of the McKinley bill the *Manufacturer* must not forget that only one farmer out of five east of the Missouri keeps sheep. The four-fifths who keep none did not relish the idea of paying out three barrels of flour per family for the possible benefit of the sheep-owning fifth. Hence they voted against or refused to vote for the Republican Congressional candidates who had saddled this extra payment on them.

It was colossal impudence on the part of Lawrence and the other Ohio ram-raisers to threaten the Republican party with defeat if it did not shove up the wool duties, ostensibly for the benefit of one farmer out of five east of the Missouri, but really for the sole benefit of the ranchmen of the arid regions of the Far West. But even greater is the impudence of those ram-raisers when they tell the manufacturers that if they meddle with the duties on wool they—the blooded-ram raisers—will knock off all duties on woolens. Some of the manufacturers appear to be weak enough to believe this, and cower beneath the threat. Why have they not the courage to stand up to these old bluffers and bulldozers and say to them: "Who gave you the power to make and unmake tariffs? Who vested in you the authority to raise or to remove the duties on woolens? The Constitution confers that authority on Congress, not on you. Go back to your ram-raising and mind your own business and we will attend to ours. We are not to be scared by your mumblings and your mouthings."

If the manufacturers, and if the Congressmen who were frightened last summer by the threat of the ram-raisers that they would lose their seats if they did not vote to raise the wool duties—and who were cleaned out because they did vote for these higher duties—will investigate a little they will find that these three Ohioans have nobody behind them. They will find that the wool-growers have disowned them. They will find the sheep-owners of the New York Counties of Ontario and Livingston passing resolutions declaring that "the wool duty is a delusion and a snare to the wool-growers," and that the wool tariff of 1867, passed for the benefit of the sheep-keeping farmers, drove half of the sheep out of the States east of the Missouri. And they wind up by asking Congress to place wool on the free list! That is the way the wool-raisers talk. They have repudiated their Ohio fool friends forever.

AN ASININE COUNCIL.

Another panacea for the evils from which it is alleged the agricultural and commercial industries of the United States are suffering is offered by the Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. The new-found remedy is as follows:

> That all vessels built, owned, and manned by citizens of the United States that carry full outgoing cargoes, to be determined by the tonnage of the vessel, the two-thirds of which at least shall consist of home agricultural products, shall be allowed to enter and discharge their returning cargoes, provided said cargoes shall consist of manufactured products, at any port of the United States, free of all customs duties.

The asses who compose that council profess to believe that such a measure properly carried out would not only build up the shipping interest of the country but result in creating a foreign market for the surplus agricultural products of the United States. And in the hope of accomplishing this they deliberately propose to break down the manufacturing interests of this country by letting in a flood of cheaply produced goods to enter into competition with those made in the United States. They have committed themselves to a design to inflict irreparable injury on the employers of labor and through them on a most important component of the working classes here. The damage done would be a double one. The amount of work to be performed here would be lessened in exact proportion to the quantity of goods brought from abroad, thus forcing the throwing of great numbers of workers out of employment, and the wages of the rest would have to be reduced in order that the employers might be able to sell their product in competition with that turned out by the cheaply paid labor of Europe. Evidently these dolts have not paused to reflect on the consequences that would follow the adoption of such a policy. If they did stop to think of them they could easily perceive that a general drop in the wage scale must be the result, and that then the workers would be able to buy far less than before, and that all other classes, including the farmers, would be correspondingly poorer because of the change. The latter could not sell enough additional produce abroad to compensate for the enforced lessening in consumption at home, because the Europeans are doing their best to get along with as little of our produce as possible and are each succeeding year trying to increase their facilities for obtaining from other countries than this the supplies necessary to fill up home deficiencies. The folly of the proposition is all the greater as it comes from a set of men who profess to want an unlimited coinage of silver for the reason that it would give them a cheaper dollar, when to do as they pretend or claim to wish would be to make the dollar far dearer by reducing the compensation paid for labor of any and every kind in all parts of the country.

What the farmers should do is to leave all such idiotic propositions severely alone, and apply themselves to the work of inducing Congress to widen out now existing measures for inviting arrangements for reciprocal trade with other countries on the American continent. The Brazilian agreement reached a few days ago has opened up to the farmers of the United States a market in Brazil for large quantities of their produce. They should now press for the passage of other reciprocity measures and then avail themselves of the opportunities for sending breadstuffs and other produce to those countries willing to deal with us on mutually advantageous terms, those which can take from us enormous quantities of what we have to sell and send us in return the things we want to consume but cannot raise at home. The farmers should demand that if present laws are not sufficient for bringing round a satisfactory arrangement for reciprocal trade with Cuba they be changed or amended so as to open up that island as a market for us in return for a purchase of what its planters have to sell. This achieved, our farmers would be on the high road to prosperity, which they can never hope to be as a consequence of passing laws that would lay us open to competition with the people who want to be our rivals in manufactures and would flood us with cheap goods to the ruin of our own artisans if the proposition quoted above was carried out.

Urged to Succeed Wisdom.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4.—The Pittsburg *Leader* this evening says Congressman Thomas M. Bayne will probably be pressed as a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury. It says his name has been laid before the President and that Senator Quay is supposed to have made the first recommendation. The *Leader* says Col. Bayne "first attracted the attention of the President to a marked degree during the tariff debate when as a member of the Ways and Means Committee he exerted himself with great effect. He was subsequently one of the most radical supporters of the Federal Election bill, and in addition to all this he has not been friendly to Cameron, and this would again secure him Presidential favor."

Bayne was one of the fellows who concocted the McKinley mill-boss tariff which broke the back of the Republican party last fall. He was active in urging the rascally increased tax on tin and tinplate which is robbing the American people of fifteen millions a year and doing nobody any good, as no tinplate is made or is likely to be made under Bayne's bill in this country. It would be a fine stroke of party policy on the part of the President to reward this tin chap for his part of the job in ditching the Republican wagon last fall.

ARCHITECT PROCTOR'S tower undoubtedly will be one of the great attractions of the World's Columbian Exposition. THE TRIBUNE takes more than an ordinary interest in Mr. Proctor. It introduced him first to the world as a poet.

> Mr. and Mrs. Abimelech Mills
> Dwelt together in hatred and strife.
> But whenever he settles her millliner bills
> He calls her his "dear little wife."

ONE of the Rajahs in India rides an elephant a great deal larger than Jumbo ever was. There is one man alive, and only one, who might be able to secure that animal for the World's Fair if he chose. It is hardly necessary to say we allude to the Hon. Carter Harrison, ex-Rajah of Chicago.

WHEN THE TRIBUNE scissors the *Evening Journal's* Washington correspondence one day and reprints it verbatim the next it is entitled to congratulations on the good taste displayed in the selection of matter for the entertainment of its readers. The mere omission of a credit line is of course accidental and counts for nothing. It might reasonably be supposed, however, that THE TRIBUNE office contained sufficient talent for the construction of original headlines over matter thus appropriated. Last evening the *Journal* printed a very readable letter from its Washington correspondent on the depressed condition of finances in the Argentine Republic, the headlines over which read as follows:

> RESULT OF FIAT MONEY—COL. BAKER OF BUENOS AYRES REPORTS ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION THERE—THE BOTTOM HAS NOW DROPPED OUT OF EVERYTHING—IMMIGRATION HAS CEASED AND THOUSANDS OF MEN ARE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

THE TRIBUNE this morning reprints the article, word for word, under this singularly similar caption:

> RESULTS OF FIAT MONEY—HOW THE SYSTEM HAS WORKED IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—COL. BAKER, THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT BUENOS AYRES, FORWARDS AN IMPORTANT REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION—THE BOTTOM HAS DROPPED OUT—FIAT MONEY HAS KILLED EVERYTHING—IMMIGRATION HAS CEASED AND THOUSANDS OF MEN ARE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

THE TRIBUNE is as welcome to the *Journal's* news matter as it was to its presses after the fire, but it might have the courtesy to make its telegraph editor pull the slugs out of his eyes.—*Evening Journal.*

If the esteemed *Journal* will put on its specs and look again it will make the discovery that the article, all except the heading and the introductory minion lines, belongs to Col. Baker and was fully credited to him in both the *Journal* and THE TRIBUNE as extracts from his report to the State Department of the financial state of things in the Argentine Republic. Every word and line in the article (and its caption) which were original with the *Journal* are hereby credited to it. The extracts or clippings from the report were and should be credited to Col. Baker.

ORANGES are as cheap as Democratic votes in Indiana.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

You Republicans ought to be first-class authority on that subject, for you bought a good many of them.—*New York Herald.*

The Reps could not have bought 'em had not your Democrats offered their votes for sale and played the part of prostitutes in the business.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* intimates that there are more deaths than births in Massachusetts and that this is due to the excessive use of the New England bean as an article of diet in that State. We have no hesitation in declaring this one of the worst Southern outrages of the year.

A RECENT lecture by Mr. O. Chanute before the students of Cornell University presented a series of comparative statements showing the limitations of possibility in aerial navigation. The experiments and mathematical reasoning of M. Drzewicki, a Russian engineer, show that the minimum of resistance to forward motion, while retaining a sufficiency of sustaining power, is when the line of flight is inclined a little less than two degrees upward from the horizontal plane, and this deduction is borne out by observation of the progress of a great many birds and bats. The pigeon uses at the rate of about ten horse-power per ton of weight to fly with a velocity of 25 miles per hour. And it is remarkable that the power required is computed to increase only in the direct ratio of the speed instead of as its cube, which is the case with the balloon and ship. Hence an increase from 25 to 50 miles per hour means simply a doubling of the power in proportion to the weight carried. Allowing ten horse-power per ton, and only one-fourth of the total weight to be devoted to the motor, we obtain 50 pounds per horse-power as the heaviest permissible motor for an entirely independent flying-machine. No form of steam, gas, or petroleum engine has yet been devised to weigh so little as 50 pounds per horse-power, including the necessary supplies of fuel and water. The same is true of electric accumulators, the best of which weighs 107 pounds per horse-power per hour, but on the other hand it is possible to construct an electric motor which shall weigh but eight to ten pounds for the stated unit. Hence the suggestion that the true direction for immediate effort in the direction of navigating the air is: (1) To use the flying machine motion instead of the cumbrous balloon; and (2) to use a cable connection with an electric conduit at the surface of the earth, allowing to the machine freedom of motion only within the length of its tether, which might be considerable and more or less invariable. Granting any given speed per hour in still air to be possible in this way, such a machine could keep its course against any gale blowing in any direction, of less speed than its own limit, simply by pointing its nose in the right direction.

ATLANTA, Ga., is complaining of dirty streets. Something turns up every few days to confirm Atlanta's title to be called the Chicago of the South.

THERE seems to be no reason why Senator Quay should make that explanation. His seat on the neck of the Republican elephant appears to be perfectly secure.

GONE to the dead-letter office—the "h" that was once in Bering.

THAT Cleveland-Hill handshaking affair cannot be palmed off on the country as a complete reconciliation.

MR. INGALLS will not be forgotten. Everybody will be forcibly reminded of him, as it were, when Senator Peffer rises in his seat in the United States Senate to make a speech.

THE New York *World* claims to have dissected Quay. Will the *World* please tell what proportion of the distinguished Senator is found to be gall?

RICHMOND, Va., is preparing to annex its suburbs. Shake!

PERSONALS.

President Carnot has an idea of suggesting the demolition of all the fortifications in the neighborhood of Paris.

Gov. Hill says that his well-remembered speech in Brooklyn when he said, "I am a Democrat," was made very nearly in despair and not at all in mischief.

Prof. Rudolph Virchow will celebrate his 70th birthday Oct. 31. The medical societies of Germany have begun preparations already for a proper celebration of the event.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has grown very corpulent. She devotes much of her time to works of charity and games of whist, and has discarded all the vanities of the world but Parisian dinners.

John E. Parsons, the New York lawyer, is said to have received a fee of $400,000 for legal services in organizing the Sugar Trust. This is believed to be the largest fee ever paid in this country.

The Princess Maud of Wales seems to be the most engaging woman in Europe. The number of fiancés credited to her outnumbers that of the gentlemen who are to become the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Rider Haggard and Mrs. Stanley think American women keep their houses too warm. It cannot be possible that any American husbands have been telling them that they were often made too hot for them?

Broker Robert B. Davidson of Philadelphia is the only surviving clerk of the old United States Bank. He is 82 years old and was employed in the bank from 1833 to 1836, while Nicholas Biddle was President of it.

Senator-elect Brice of Ohio (and New York) is very often taken for a Hebrew, but Gen. Ben Le Fevre, his close friend, says that Mr. Brice comes of Scottish stock, and his father was a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman.

Bill Nye has taken a house near Asheville, N. C., and will move there in the spring. He expects the Southern climate to be better attempered to his lack of hirsute adornment and his sometimes barefaced attempts at humor.

Lord Salisbury is said to get along with an average of four or five hours' sleep, spending rarely less than fourteen hours daily over official affairs, and his social duties taking up the rest of his time. He should help along an eight-hour law.

Count Rothenburg, 10 years old, is the youngest Lieutenant in the Prussian army. He is assigned to the First Regiment of Dragoons. Some branch of the infantry would seem more suitable to his age, or, if not that, at least the sappers and miners.

Prince Bismarck said lately at Hamburg: "My ideal is to be able to walk about in this large and beautiful town without seeing a single head turned to look at me." It is altogether probable that a week's inattention would cure him of this modesty.

CURRENT NOTES.

It takes two to make a bargain; but only one of them gets it.—*Puck.*

The chances are that the man who hates himself has studied himself pretty thoroughly.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"He knows his own mind, and don't you forget it." "O, is that what makes him so ignorant?"—*St. Joseph News.*

"How was it that the Judge granted your divorce before even reading your petition?" "He was my wife's first husband."—*Courrier des Etats Unis.*

Boggs—"Ever see such a fool as Noodles is making of his child?" Joggs—"Yes; he's going to leave it his personal property."—*Drake's Magazine.*

"Did you read my last article?" said one writer to another. "I did." "Don't you think it was a pretty exhaustive review of the subject?" "I found it so."—*Washington Post.*

Mrs. Bond—"Did you tell Mrs. Jawsmith that I was out, Norah?" Norah—"I did, mum." Mrs. Bond—"Did she say anything?" Norah—"She said 'Thank goodness,' mum."—*New York Sun.*

"Style is the dress of thoughts, you know," he said to her, somewhat patronizingly, over their reading. "That's why you are not obliged to care for style," she responded demurely, and was still.—*Washington Star.*

Proprietor St. Fashion Hotel—"Sorry to have you leave us so soon." Guest—"Important engagement. Here's a quarter for you." Proprietor—"Sir! I am the proprietor of this hotel, sir!" Guest—"Ah! Beg pardon. Here's half a dollar."—*New York Weekly.*

RECIPROCITY.

Cleveland *Leader:* The Brazilians have taken our gold and bought European manufactures and other products. That kind of business will quickly come to an end under the new trade regulations now established.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The new Brazilian treaty does not need any explanation. The immense advantages it offers to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States, and indirectly to those engaged in transportation and trade, can be seen at a glance.

Leavenworth *Times:* James G. Blaine has accomplished more for American trade in the past year than the whole Democratic party has in seventy years. And he has done it without sacrificing Republican principle; he has done it without injury to any American industry.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* If it be true that certain Republican Congressmen are working in committee against anything tending toward reciprocity they are hurting themselves more than Mr. Blaine. In 1892 none but advocates of reciprocity will be put on guard by the Republican party.

Springfield *Republican* (Mug.): The value of this arrangement all depends on whether Brazil extends the concessions solely to products of the United States. Otherwise it amounts to nothing. But meantime, in any event, Mr. Blaine will have won a triumph that will be very generally appreciated.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* This is but the beginning of the wider and broader reciprocity which Mr. Blaine has planned for, and if

ALL WORE LONG TRAINS.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE COURT PRESENTATIONS AT BERLIN.

Foreign Representatives and Their Ladies Presented to Emperor William and the Empress—The Wives of the Diplomats Wore Trains Eight Yards Long, That Being in Accordance with the Court Custom—Gossip from the German Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The schleppen cour, so called on account of the tremendous trains, or schleppen, required to be worn by the ladies appearing before their Majesties on that occasion, took place last night, and was the most elaborate ceremony to which foreign representatives and their ladies have been invited since the beginning of the reign of William II. The new, though old-fashioned, thrones in the historical White Hall furnished for the Emperor's birthday, and the grim old bodyguard, in uniforms patterned after that worn by Frederick the Great ever since the days of Rossbach, stood out like powerful mementos of the past against the silks, satins, and brocades of the latter-day fashion, the dreams of Felix and Worth, represented by the hundreds of women present, and likewise by the men, who in their satin and embroidered court costumes set with real gold lace and diamond buckles and buttons, carried small fortunes on their backs. The cour commenced at 6:30 sharp, for punctuality is the courtesy expected by Kings. The Kaiser and Kaiserin, surrounded by the Princes and Princesses of the blood, stood behind their thrones, leaning on them with one hand and smiling pleasantly on the procession as it passed by. The Kaiser wore the handsome white uniform of the Guard du Corps, with high patent leather Wellington boots and golden spurs. The purple velvet cloak, lined with royal ermine, of the Commander of the Order of the Black Eagle fell from his broad shoulders to the floor. The Empress was robed in a magnificent dress of steel-blue watered silk, with a train of silver brocade ten yards long. She has a splendid neck and shoulders, which are well fitted to bear the heavy weight of the crown jewels. The small diadem her Majesty wore was surmounted by a real ostrich feather, frosted with small diamonds which rivaled the electric light in brilliancy.

The Ceremony of Presentation.

The procession of ladies and gentlemen passing the throne had taken up a good quarter of an hour before the American contingent was reached, headed by Minister Phelps, who presented Mr. Jackson of New Jersey, the new Second Secretary of the legation. Both gentlemen wore the prescribed court dress—that is, satin knee breeches, silk stockings, and pumps with gold buckles—which quite distinguished them from some of the German gentlemen present, who showed so little consideration for the wishes of their imperial host that they appeared in ordinary evening dress, despite the Emperor's injunction. Mrs. Phelps headed the line of ladies of the legation, who indeed presented a lovely picture in their courtly robes and graceful carriage. When Mrs. Phelps approached the throne she raised her fan, which brought the assembly to a stop, whereupon the ladies, who carried each other's trains, of which, by the way, the official measure is eight yards, dropped them.

The Emperor and Empress, who had smiled serenely during the ceremony of presentation and who had even looked somewhat bored, seemed to take a sudden interest in the proceedings when Mrs. Phelps presented her daughter, a young girl with the face of a child and the bearing of a grande dame. She is neither blonde nor brunette, but has a most beautiful complexion.

Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Jackson, the wives of the First and Second Secretaries, were also presented by Mrs. Phelps, and looked decidedly handsome. Mrs. Capt. Bingham, wife of the military attaché, drew many eyes upon her pretty face and petite figure. Only one Englishwoman—namely, Mr. Franey of London, and who had already been presented at the Court of St. James—was among the guests presented last night, and not a single English woman came forward for the presentation. After the presentation refreshments were offered in the Knights' Hall of the castle, while the Emperor, with his brother, Prince Henry, moved quite unpretentiously among his guests after divesting himself of his state robes.

The Kaiser as a Stage Manager.

A carriage, the driver and groom of which wore the well-known imperial livery, was standing at the stage entrance of the King's schauspiel house on Charlotten strasse Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and when I passed three hours later it was still there, and I heard an attendant from the theater tell the coachman that the Kaiser expected to be through with the rehearsal within twenty minutes. The Kaiser as stage manager was something entirely new to me and I decided to go across the street, where a café is conveniently located, to see the end of it all. Sure enough, soon after I had taken my seat at the window, the Kaiser came out in civilian dress and drove hurriedly away. Five minutes more and the café was swarming with actors and actresses from across the way who seemed to be anxious to unload their minds of something unusual that had happened. "I will not forget it if I live for a hundred years," cried the soubrette, who looked as if she had seen forty summers at least. "The Kaiser actually thinks I should play old woman parts and added he would order that I should be placed in my proper sphere." And turning to her companion, an actor whose name has been mentioned frequently with reference to Amberg's Theater in New York, she continued, "And what did he tell you?"

"His Majesty gave me directions about the proper conception of my part which fairly astonished me. I have served under some of the greatest and most severe stage managers of our time, you know, but I have never been corrected so justly and with such a degree of superior knowledge as today. It is wonderful, most wonderful."

As the conversation of these people and their colleagues, which was conducted in the demonstrative and loud-voiced style peculiar to the Fatherland, went on I learned that the way the Kaiser appeared suddenly at the rehearsal of Wildenvruch's new drama, "The New Lord," and took a seat in one of the orchestra chairs, where he sat in the darkened auditorium with crossed legs following the actions on the stage. After the first act had been passed the royal intendant, Count Hochberg, waited upon the Kaiser, who ordered the principal actors, one after the other, to appear before him, when he gave them his opinion on their acting in unvarnished terms. To some of them he talked in a language they probably had never heard before at a royal institute where royal etiquette and politeness are so strictly observed. He promised to come next day and see the first act over again to ascertain whether his injunctions were followed. This passing of judgment by the royal master was repeated after every act tried and at the end of the rehearsal Count Hochberg assembled the company around him and told them in as few words as possible that the slow old times for them were over and that his Majesty did not care a snap for the traditions of his theater, but desired to have it managed according to modern and commercial principles. Those members of the company who do not care to submit to the new state of affairs must resign at once.

Fears for the Triple Alliance.

Political circles in Berlin are dumfounded through the totally unforeseen turn events have taken in Italy. The Emperor is regarded as always holding the trump-cards in his hand, but the deal in this case has rendered it very difficult for him to control them. His Majesty and the organs of his Government have up to the present refused to show their hand, but there are indications that a wholesome fear has been aroused of a possible break up of the Triple Alliance. Germany forewarned will be forearmed, and the utmost activity is being enforced at the arsenals and in every department of the national defense. As far as diplomacy is concerned no stone is being left unturned, and I hear that the German Emperor personally requested an assurance from King Humbert that Sig. Crispi's downfall would not affect the relations between Austria, Germany, and Italy. A suggestion has been brought forward that Sig. Crispi would be welcomed in Berlin as Ambassador, so as to maintain the substance as well as the semblance of the Triple Alliance. A great deal depends upon whether this appointment is made. Sig. Crispi in Berlin would continue to control the foreign policy of his Government, and outside military circles, that is to say among all the peace-loving subjects of the German Empire, a hope is entertained not only that he may come but that his counsels may lead to the reinstatement of his friend, Prince Bismarck, who he helped by the Triple Alliance to establish European peace.

An Opponent of the Corn Laws.

Prof. Lasson, a noted Conservative with whom I talked on this subject, expressed himself in unmeasured terms against those of his political allies who uphold the corn laws. "The poorer classes of Germans have always been a badly nourished lot," he said; "and this decrease will tell on the general health of the nation. I hold, and I am ready to prove, that the Government which enhances the price of food by prohibitory tariffs or by closing the frontiers against certain products, as is now done in the case of American pork, ordains many of its citizens to death by slow starvation." I may add here the answer which Minister Phelps gave to my question as to how the American pig was progressing when I paid him my Saturday visit.

"He is all right and progressing favorably. Another little while and he will make his triumphant entry through the Brandenburger gate."

The Vienna *Political Correspondence*, an organ which is often used by the German Government for the semi-official expression of its opinions on questions of international importance, states that Gen. Caprivi, the Imperial Chancellor, does not object to the readmission of American pork as a matter of principle. It adds that the desirability of modifying the existing law on this question is now the subject of discussion by the Federal Council. This announcement shows that an important first step has at last been taken to remedy a grievance which was unjust to America and prejudicial to Germany.

Catholics Take Lessons from Socialists.

The Catholic party is taking lessons from the Socialists, who desire to be recompensed for the unconstitutional ravages of the Iron Chancellor during the period when the special laws against them were in force. In the same way the Catholics now demand restoration of the clerical salaries sequestrated during the kulturkampf. Today the Roman Church party is considering the advissability of sending to the Reichstag a number of Jesuits to battle for the readmittance of the order into Germany, as the Socialist leaders did for the suppression of the special laws framed against them. Father Aschenbrecher, who, by his personal bravery in the battle of Le Bourget in October, 1870, won the iron cross of the first-class, is to be the pioneer Jesuit Deputy in the Reichstag. He will be put up for election at the first vacancy that occurs.

Interview with Italy's New Premier.

The Rome correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* has had an interview with the Marquis Di Rudini, the new Italian Prime Minister. In the course of the conversation the Marquis Di Rudini declared himself a thorough Liberal and expressed confidence that he would receive the support of the whole Chamber. He said that while he was no friend of clericalism, he considered systematic persecution of the church to be both useless and objectionable. He predicted the abolition of the system of voting known as the scrutin de liste. A dissolution of Parliament, he said, was not contemplated by the new Ministry. Touching upon foreign affairs the Premier described himself as a warm friend of the Dreibund. In regard to the domestic policy of the Ministry he said that retrenchments were projected in every department of the Government.

Photographs of the Old Emperor's Rooms.

The first Emperor William's rooms in his palace at Berlin have been photographed. For this purpose the electric-light was introduced. The photographs represent the rooms exactly as the old Emperor had them during his life-time and are very good indeed. Among others Prince Bismarck received a volume of them from the present Emperor.

New Cure for Drunkenness.

Baron Knobelsdorff, a retired Lieutenant-Colonel who has made himself prominent as an anti-Semitic agitator, announces that he has invented a new cure for drunkenness. He offers to treat drunkards gratis, and his scheme appears to offer a plausible chance of reclaiming habitual inebriates. An official investigation is to be made into the remedy.

No More Preferences for Wolff.

The authorities have issued a decree for the immediate abolition of the preference granted to the Wolff Telegraphic Bureau, which acts as the correspondent of Reuter's agency in Germany with respect to its financial dispatches. The reason assigned for this step is that the agency is controlled by bankers.

Prince Radziwill's Heavy Losses.

Some excitement has been caused at the large sums of money Prince Radziwill has lost at play in Berlin and Potsdam, wich are said to amount to 5,000,000 marks. In consequence of this Princess Radziwill left suddenly for Paris and was only with difficulty persuaded to return to Potsdam.

Receive Bishop Doane.

The Mon Bijou English Church in Berlin, founded by the Empress Frederick, is being prepared for a grand reception of Bishop Doane of Albany, who is to arrive here on the 18th inst. He will be met by the English Episcopalian Bishop and they will jointly confer confirmation.

Get Their Statistics from America.

It is rather a significant fact that our trade unions in the industrial districts which manufacture largely for export to America take their statistics from the reports of the American Consuls, claiming that they are quicker and more reliable than those made by the local authorities.

No Brewery at Friedrichsruhe.

Prince Bismarck has decided to withdraw his permission to build a brewery at Friedrichsruhe, though Mr. Ehret of New York offered to subscribe the greater part of the capital.

CONDEMNED BY THE CHURCH.

The Catholic Primate Denounces Mr. Parnell—His Letter Read in the Churches.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—A pastoral letter from the Catholic Primate was read in the Catholic churches throughout Ireland today condemning Mr. Parnell's conduct and warning those engaged in the Boulogne negotiations to take care that the compromise reached be definite, as the country will have the last word to say on their issue. Demonstrations by the two rival factions were held in Stradbally today. Plenty of policemen were present, and both demonstrations were orderly. Mr. Redmond addressed the Parnellites.

Several Irish Bishops, following the example set by Archbishop Walsh, have written letters to the clergy of their dioceses in opposition to Mr. Harrington's appeal to the members of the National League to reorganize in view of the general elections. Archbishop Walsh advised clerical members of the league to combat such Parnellite "packing" by refusing to join in the trickery.

In reply to Archbishop Walsh Mr. Harrington says that the Archbishop misjudges the object of the league's circular, which is similar to those issued annually by the league. Mr. Harrington says he informed Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien before issuing the circular that in consequence of the collapse of the American tour he had determined to ask the league branches to help evicted tenants. Mr. Harrington advises the Archbishop not to commit the priests too hastily to a policy which will lead to two hostile camps in every parish.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Members of the New Italian Cabinet—Cable Briefs.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The following Cabinet will be officially announced tomorrow, with the probable addition of Sig. Villari as Minister of Education:

Marquis di Rudini, Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim and Minister of Marine.
Sig. Colombo, Minister of Finance.
Sig. Nocoteri, Minister of the Interior.
Sig. Luzzatti, Minister of the Treasury.
Sig. Pelloux, Minister of War.
Sig. Branca, Minister of Public Works ad interim and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
Sig. Ferraris, Minister of Justice.

The formation of the foregoing Ministry was the result of the collapse of the projected combination having Sig. Saracco at the head. Sig. Crispi today took leave of the officials at the Interior and Foreign offices.

Italian Emigration to America.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Bishop Scalabrini of Piacenza today addressed an audience of the nobility and leading statesmen which had been invited to hear his views on the subject of Italian emigration to America. The Bishop, in the course of his remarks, expressed the opinion that the movement of the people to America would be beneficial to both countries if properly directed. He regretted that hitherto the mother country had abandoned the emigrants, who, left to themselves, became the victims of dishonest speculators, and lost both religious and national feeling. The Bishop described the progress of the Columbus Institute, which he founded for the religious and civil protection of Italian emigrants. In conclusion the Bishop said that the American episcopate, and especially the Archbishop of New York, had warmly assisted in the good work, which was also supported by the Pope and the College of the Propaganda.

The Prince of Wales Going to Monte Carlo.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 8.—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is expected here this week, when he will be the guest of Baron Hirsch, who has taken the villa Carlotta in order to entertain his patron. The arrivals this week include the Duchess of Newcastle and Lord Francis Hope. Lord Randolph Churchill was here, but he was summoned to England by the news of the illness of Mr. Jerome. Mr. and Mrs. Bischoffsheim have taken the villa formerly occupied by the American, Mr. Morgan, who was killed while driving in Nice. Among the guests staying at the Grand Hotel is Mme. Nordica, who made her first appearance Saturday in "Faust" and achieved a great success. There are a greater number of Americans here now than ever before.

Mrs. Shaw Was a Success in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Shaw, the whistler, writes from St. Petersburg to a friend in London that the reports sent to America of her failure in St. Petersburg are false. She says she never had better audiences than in Russia, and if she could remain in the country a year she would have engagements during the entire time. As it is she cannot leave for Moscow until the end of February. She concludes her letter in these words: "The statement that I lost money in Berlin is untrue, for I never gave a concert in Berlin."

Eleven Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The steamer Chiswick, bound from Cardiff to St. Nazaire with a cargo of coal, struck a sand bank off the Scilly Islands Thursday morning and sank. The Captain and ten seamen were drowned. Eight men who had life-belts around them clung to an overturned lifeboat for seven hours, until they were rescued by boats from a lightship. A steamer conveyed them to Penzance today.

Still Want a King.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of 3,000 Royalists in Nimes today the Comte d'Haussonville denounced the Lavigerie doctrine of adhesion to a republic. He said he recognized Cardinal Lavigerie's authority in matters of religion, but not in those of politics. The speaker's sentiments were loudly applauded by the meeting.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING PRIESTS UNITE.

They Form an Organization at Milwaukee to Force Recognition.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—The organization here of an American Catholic clerical union, composed of the English-speaking priests of the Milwaukee province, is interpreted as the first step in what may be a bitter contest against German supremacy. For years the Archbishop and three Bishops of the province have been Germans, and the German priests outnumber the English-speaking priests three to one, although numerically the English-speaking laity is fully as strong as the German. The recent appointment of Bishop Katzer as Archbishop was a great disappointment to the English clergy, who have now formed an organization with a view to securing proper recognition, and they will appeal direct to Rome for the appointment of an American to succeed Bishop Katzer.

John E. Hansen, one of the leading merchants of the city, was last night chosen President of the Exposition Association, to succeed J. G. J. Campbell, who positively declined a reelection on account of private business. Mr. Hansen was also continued as Treasurer of the association. Mr. Campbell was chosen Vice-President, and Albert Trumpff, in addition to Secretary, was made Manager, while his salary was cut from $2,500 to $2,000 a year. The Directors appropriated $25,000 for this year's exposition, which is to be held between Sept. 2 and Oct. 17.

Senator-elect Vilas and Gen. Bragg have accepted invitations to speak at the Juneau Club banquet. The committee arranging for the banquet this afternoon decided to await the return of John L. Mitchell from New York before fixing the date of the banquet, which will be arranged to the convenience of ex-President Cleveland, should he accept the personal invitation of Mr. Mitchell to be present.

The Jackson Club, another Democratic organization whose only object in life seems to be its influence in securing political pap, is on the verge of dissolution. As there will be no more offices to be filled for another year there has been a lack of interest in the club of late. This afternoon a resolution was introduced at the club voting to adjourn for a year, but action was deferred until next Sunday. Officers to serve for the ensuing year in case there should be any services to be done were elected as follows: President, Conrad Kreg; Vice-President, M. J. McLaughlin; Secretary, E. L. Adelberg; Treasurer, Philip H. Murphy.

HE REFUSES TO FIGHT WITH JIM HALL.

Fitzsimmons Says His Australian Rival Is a Duffer.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Bob Fitzsimmons was shown a dispatch saying Hall was ready to fight him. He said: "Jim Hall is a duffer, and I don't propose to fight him or any other man who has been beaten by a man of Owen Sullivan's caliber. Hall doesn't want to fight me, and could not be made to do it. All he wants is to get good advertising at my expense. I've made Jim Hall quit in five rounds twice, once in public and once in private. The only time he ever made me quit was by agreement of a fake exhibition. I'll pay no attention to the challenge. My next fight will be with Ted Pritchard, the English champion.

This Week's Wrestling.

This week will afford lovers of wrestling much genuine excitement, as the tournament at the Olympic Theater will be in progress under the management of "Parson" Davies. Lewis and McInerney, who are to meet all comers, are in the best of condition and confident of evading forfeiture of any portion of the money offered. Among those who have signified their intention of competing are R. Schott, the 165-pound champion of Wisconsin, who will be McInerney's opponent this afternoon; Prof. Nelson of the Elgin Gymnasium, who will meet Lewis during the week, and a protégé of the professor, an unknown, who will be pitted against McInerney; Comstock of Milwaukee; Al Zimmerman, ex-champion; Graham and Kruger, Chicago favorites; Matt Kalb, a local giant; Mervine Thompson, "the Cleveland Thunderbolt"; and three "ringers," supposed to be Tom Conners, Farmer Burns, and Hercules, whom Joe Higgins has under cover. Lewis and McInerney will arrive on the New York limited this morning.

Poor Prospect for Yale's Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Captains John Rogers ('87) and Stevenson ('88) paid flying visits to New Haven yesterday and gave the candidates for Yale's crew of 1891 the greatest overhauling they have had this season. "The outlook for the crew is poor, to say the least," said Capt. Rogers, after he had watched all the candidates row, "and I consider the present material the poorest that Yale has had for many years. The new men neither know how to row, nor are they anywhere up to the physical average of the candidates for the last four or five years."

Declined Thurman's Offer.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—There was a long conference over the Cincinnati Club here this afternoon. Al Johnson, his lawyer, L. A. Russell, and F. H. Brunell, were the parties to it and after four hours' work and talk they decided to reject the offer made through Gus Schmels by President A. W. Thurman of the American Association, involving the swap of the Cincinnati National League and Chicago American Association franchises by Johnson and Brush.

Mitchell and Slavin to Meet.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Frank Slavin and Charley Mitchell have gone to Dublin tonight to box four rounds Monday and four more Thursday. A great deal of interest attaches to this, as Mitchell thinks he can beat Slavin with the gloves.

Indoor Base-Ball.

Pfeffer's All-Star Chicagos play the Harvards at the latter's hall in Englewood Monday night.

The Æolus team defeated the Lincolns Thursday night at Natatorium Hall by the score of 12 to 5.

Phelan is pitching a strong game for the St. Jarlath team and is being well supported by O'Brien.

Manager De Renner announces the following games for the Armory: Feb. 16, Ashland; Feb. 23, Harvard.

George Powell of the La Salles has completely recovered from the accident received in the Kenwood-Chicago game and is catching the game of his life.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Midwinter League:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Ashland	10	8	2	.800
Idlewild	11	8	3	.727
Marquette	11	7	4	.636
La Salle	11	7	4	.636
Kenwood	10	5	5	.500
Carleton	11	5	6	.454
Farragut	10	2	8	.200
Oaks	10	0	10	.000

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

MAY APPOINT MR. CANNON

THE ILLINOIS CONGRESSMAN FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A Washington Paper Says the President Has Decided to Appoint Him to the Place Made Vacant by Mr. Windom's Death—A New York Man Asserts That John C. New Has Been Offered the Place—Work for the Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A local paper prints the following: "The President has practically settled the question of appointing a successor to the late Secretary of the Treasury. The claims of the various candidates have been carefully considered by Harrison, and the number of candidates has narrowed down to two. Those two are Representatives Joseph G. Cannon and William McKinley Jr. Both gentlemen are strongly backed and retire from Congress the 4th of March. The President entertains a high opinion of the ability of the gentlemen, but is more inclined towards Cannon, whom he regards as a 'good all round man,' and one who has always proved himself a party man in the strictest sense of the word. Mr. Cannon has made a reputation in the House with which the country is familiar, and in appointing him Secretary of the Treasury the President takes a man who is known everywhere. Mr. McKinley is best known because of the Tariff act which bears his name, but the President does not regard the McKinley bill as the best piece of legislation enacted by this Congress, hence he is not bubbling over with enthusiasm for the Buckeye statesman. The informant in the course of his conversation said the appointment would not be made for several weeks.

"'Of course,' said he, 'the President may change his mind, but at this time he has practically made up his mind to appoint Mr. Cannon. Mr. Cannon, in the President's opinion, possesses the requisite qualifications for the ideal Secretary, and his long experience in the popular branch of Congress fits him for the special duties required of the Secretary of the Treasury.'"

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A gentleman of more than local prominence who has long been identified with public affairs and is reputed to be thoroughly informed regarding the inside workings of the present Administration, and who has just returned from a visit to Washington, said today:

"At 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon last President Harrison cabled Gen. John C. New, Consul-General at London, to come to Washington at once. It will be remembered that when President Harrison was making up his Cabinet Gen. New was anxious to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He had been Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and his ambition impelled him to seek the Secretaryship. But his friends urged upon him that he could not then afford to sacrifice the Consul-Generalship for the position of Secretary of the Treasury. The Consul-Generalship would certainly yield him $25,000 annually, and besides would give many legitimate opportunities of increasing that sum. Gen. New finally decided to accept the Consul-Generalship. Now it is believed he can afford to relinquish it. Unless Gen. New decides that the handsome income from the Consul-Generalship, with its freedom from care, is better than the Secretarship, with its perplexities, he will probably be the next Secretary of the Treasury. This is the settled opinion of those who are best informed as to the President's purposes. It is known that Gen. New has studied the whole British question thoroughly from an international standpoint. As he is a man of great discretion and caution, besides thoroughly American, his views will be of the greatest importance to Mr. Harrison, who fully realizes this in all its breadth and significance, as he knows that he will want at his command the best, fullest, and most accurate sources of information. This fact alone makes Gen. New the strongest possible candidate for Secretary of the Treasury."

CONGRESSMEN WILLING TO WORK.

They Will Hurry Things Along as Much as Possible This Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The two branches of Congress have made rapid progress during the last week in the transaction of public business, but there is a general disposition at the Capital to do even more work daily henceforward. The lengthening of the legislative day in the Senate is expected to result in final action before March 4 not only upon all the annual appropriation bills but also upon the rather long list of measures selected by the Republican caucus for advancement because of their public importance.

So the week in the Senate will probably be devoted to the consideration of the appropriation bills made ready in time for action, and such measures upon the caucus program as can be reached. The Naval Appropriation bill, it is said, will be called tomorrow after final action is reached on the Eight-Hour bill, and the District of Columbia and Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bills will be reported from committee during the week. The other measures that will probably intervene are the Copyright bill, the Indian Depredations bill, and the Nicaragua Canal bill. It is within the bounds of possibility that an effort will be made to attach a free silver coinage rider to one of the appropriation bills, in which case some delay in carrying out the remainder of the program may result. The appropriation bills will probably continue to absorb nearly all the time of the House for some days to come. The District of Columbia Committee, under the rules, is entitled to the floor tomorrow, and is making an earnest effort to secure the day for local legislation, but Mr. Cannon does not intend to permit anything to intervene while the Sundry Civil bill is pending in the House, if he can prevent it. The other appropriation bills are on the calendar awaiting action, and it is likely that their consideration will consume practically the whole of the week. There are a number of other matters, including the Shipping bill and sundry election contests, on which action by the House is earnestly desired; but it is the understanding among the Republicans that the appropriation bills shall have right of way at all times.

The Silver bill and the report of the Raum investigation committee are subjects which may be precipitated upon the House during the week, but in what form it is impossible to predict.

COL. FORSYTH TO BE REINSTATED.

Secretary Proctor Finishes His Investigation of the Wounded Knee Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Forsyth case continues to occupy the close personal attention of the Secretary of War. Mr. Proctor is not only examining all the official reports with great care, but is conducting personal interviews with a number of people, officers and civilians, who are familiar with the particulars and in whose judgment he has confidence. He completed the last of these interviews yesterday with a well-known civilian who has recently arrived from Pine Ridge. His ultimatum may be announced tomorrow. It is the prevailing opinion among those close to the Secretary that the matter will be disposed of in a letter to Gen. Miles.

In this letter it is expected the whole management of the campaign and the Wounded Knee affair in particular will be reviewed. Gen. Miles will be thanked for his able management in bringing the campaign to a successful close. Regret will be expressed for the great loss of life among the soldiers and the unfortunate killing of women and children at Wounded Knee, but the reprimand to Col. Forsyth, if any, will be mild, and his restoration to his command will be directed on the ground that the whole affair was one of those accidents of war that could not have been foretold by any human foresight.

These conclusions are reached, not from any direct statements from Secretary Proctor, for in discussing and getting the opinion of others in the matter the Secretary has kept his own counsel pretty well as to what he was going to do, but it is known that he has attached great weight to the evidence furnished by the surgeons who examined the killed and wounded soldiers, which shows that few if any of the wounds were made by 45-caliber bullets, the kind that were used by the soldiers. These reports clearly prove that in almost every case the wounds were made by the smaller caliber rifles with which the Indians were known to be armed. This, it is believed here, successfully disposes of the more serious charge from a military standpoint made against Col. Forsyth—viz.: that the troops were so badly arranged that they killed each other when the firing first commenced.

The impression has also got abroad that the Secretary has come to the conclusion that the wiping out of the Indians at Wounded Knee had more to do with bringing the trouble to a close than any other feature of the campaign.

HOPES OF THE SILVER MEN.

They Are Now Centered on the Gorman-Stewart Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The silver men are now centering all their hopes on the Gorman-Stewart scheme for raising the price of the product of the American mines artificially and for relieving the speculators of the load. The mining States don't care anything about the demand for an increased circulation. All they want is to get $1.29 per ounce for their silver. They are therefore more then willing to "compromise" on a proposition to impose a mint charge on imported silver. The speculators are in the same boat. The increase of the circulation is not a matter to worry them except to the amount of $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 which they hold at a heavy expense. From either standpoint there isn't much use in passing an outright Free Coinage bill, which is certain to be vetoed. But if they can couple their jobbing scheme with some other legislation which might have a chance of gaining the President's signature they would have reason for congratulation. The pressure in favor of this "compromise" fraud is something enormous. Senator Gorman is the main agent among the Democrats. The silver State Senators hold him to the bargain on the Election bill, which required that if no silver legislation went to the White House it should not be the fault of the Democrats in Congress. Besides this Gorman has a political object in wanting to embarrass the President. The agencies among the Republicans are powerful and insidious. Notwithstanding the influences in favor of the job there does not seem much prospect that it will succeed. Anybody who wants to find what the administrative policy is has no trouble in learning that President Harrison believes Congress can do best by doing nothing with financial legislation in the little time that remains. The silver scandal did not impress the President favorably towards the idea of doing something more to help the speculators and the mine owners. The Republican leaders in Congress also seem united against the job. Senator Aldrich has given notice that it can never go through the Senate without exposure of its true meaning. In the House Speaker Reed, McKinley, and Cannon are all understood to be against it.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF 1892.

It Will Consist of 444 Members, 223 Votes Being Necessary to Elect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A vast amount of misinformation about the Electoral College of 1892 seems to be afloat. Now that the President has signed the Reapportionment bill and it is a law, there is need for a clear understanding of the situation. Briefly it may be stated that in 1892 the Electoral College will correspond with the increased representation in Congress. For instance, Illinois will have two more Presidential Electors. Nebraska three more, and so on. The Electoral College will consist of 444 members, and it will take 223 to elect. The Congressmen chosen in 1892 do not take office till March 4, 1893, but the unbroken practice for nearly a hundred years has been that where the reapportionment becomes effective in a Presidential year the Electoral College shall correspond. It is not, however, based on precedent, but on the law itself, for Sec. 132 of the Revised Statutes passed in 1792 is as follows:

The number of Electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States are by law entitled at the time when the President and Vice-President to be chosen come into office; except that where no apportionment of Representatives has been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing Electors, the number of Electors shall be according to the then existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

The new President and Vice-President will "come into office" March 4, 1893. That is the day on which the new Apportionment act will also become fully operative. It appears, therefore, clear that the existing law designates the new Electoral College, of which the Fifty-third Congress is to be a part, as the body which is to choose the next President and Vice-President.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Prospects of the Subsidy Tonnage Bills—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Subsidy Tonnage bills are expected to come up in the House the latter part of the week and the debate on them will be kept up until a vote is reached. If they don't get through pretty soon there will be no prospect of legislation this session, as a conference with the Senate will be necessary, and more time will be required to agree on the conference report. The House is expected to pass what is known as the Farquhar Compromise measure, but in conference Senator Frye will probably insist on the substitution of the Senate bill.

A representative of the State Department is on his way to Cuba to take part in the negotiations looking to a reciprocity treaty with Spain. Cuba is the real party in interest, but it has no voice in the negotiations except through the Spanish Government. The committee which went to Madrid to press on the Government the importance of making an arrangement with the United States returned to Cuba with little encouragement. Spain was inclined to do little for its most important dependency. But since that time the conditions have changed. Some matters connected with the trade of the island require adjustment before the treaty can be completed, and it is for that purpose that a Special Commissioner has been sent by the State Department.

Frank Lawler isn't altogether pleased with the action of the House on the World's Fair appropriation. He thinks it tends to belittle the Exposition. Yesterday, after the main points were settled, Mr. Lawler walked over to Frank of Missouri and Candler. Addressing the St. Louis member he said: "Now that you gentlemen have carried out your intentions there is one more thing to be done. The name ought to be changed from the World's Columbian Exposition to 'The County Fair,' and the site ought to be transferred from Chicago to St. Louis. St. Louis is the place for a county fair."

La Grippe in Chicago.

This Dreaded Disease Makes Its Appearance Again.

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of "La Grippe" are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy "La Grippe" had left us. Sir Morell Mackenzie highly recommends the Soden Mineral Pastilles as being the most effectual remedy for the prevention and cure of all catarrhal inflammations (of which La Grippe is the most aggravated type) for Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, and lung troubles. Whenever you enter from a heated room into the open air during the winter put one of these pastilles (troches) into the mouth and you will surely prevent any attack of the Grippe, Catarrh, or Cold. Whenever you suffer from a cold in the head or catarrh of any form do not trifle with yourself but use them at once.

The genuine Soden Mineral Pastilles must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morell Mackenzie around each box.

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An unequaled exhibit of Imported India Linens, Black and White Dotted Swiss Hemstitched Lawns, English and French Nainsooks, Silk Mulls, Indian Dimity and Jones' Cambric.

To open the season we will sell this week:

100 pieces Checked Nainsook—Splendid quality, worth 8½c yd ..... 5C Yd.

50 pieces Checked and Striped Lawns, worth 15c and 20c, at ..... 10C Yd.

500 pieces, an assorted lot of Batiste India Mulls, Figured Swiss Tangi Cloth & Brocades ..... 15C Yd. Worth from 25c to 50c Yd.

75 pieces Cream, White, and Black India Mull, 48 in. wide, worth 40c to 75c yd ..... 20C Yd.

50 pieces Checked Nainsook at 8c yd.
English Longcloth at 12½c yd.

It will be impossible to quote such prices later in the season.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

One dollar of every five saved is a decidedly big bargain, aside from the extra values we're giving. Our best and latest style Suits at 20 per cent below marked prices. Our nobby, shapely Overcoats you can save 20 per cent on. All our Boys' Clothing, none better, subject to 20 per cent discount.

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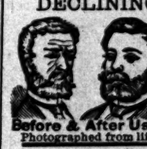

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CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 7, 1891.—ROOM C419 Pullman Building.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, March 9, 1891, and then opened, for furnishing all labor and material and erecting at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Cavalry Wing of Barracks. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders should state the time required to complete the building. For information apply to this office between 9 and 11 a. m., or address the undersigned at Fort Sheridan, Ill. C. Z. H. MCCAULEY, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS WILL find proposal advertisements of National, State, and

SICK OF THE DEADLOCK.

LEGISLATORS ANXIOUS TO SETTLE THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Unusual Developments Expected to Take Place Before the Week Is Over—Republicans to Submit a Number of Candidates to the Farmers in Hope of Forming a Combination—F. M. B. A. Men Sick of Streeter—Sockless Simpson at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—But few of the members have remained on guard here today and those who did seemed anxious to forget and ignore the Senatorial contest as far as practicable. The Democrats insist that their full membership will be on hand tomorrow and repeat the solemn farce of yesterday, but this expectation is not generally shared in by their opponents.

The action of the three F. M. B. A. members in continuing to cooperate with the Republicans with regard to the voting in joint convention and the increasing emphasis with which the "big three" unite in declaring that under no circumstances will they aid in the election of Gen. Palmer have visibly disheartened the Democratic managers. There is a general feeling that some decided change in the existing situation can be counted upon this week.

It is hinted that the F. M. B. A. members are not any too well pleased with the declarations Mr. Streeter has made to the Republican managers as to acting with that party in case of his election, and that he is not unlikely to be the first one of the present candidates to be dropped, but such action will depend upon the course taken by the negotiations between the Republicans and the F. M. B. A. men. In any event there will be no change of importance in the situation until those negotiations come to a focus Tuesday.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

An Impression That the Deadlock Will Be Broken This Week.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—The greater majority of the members of the General Assembly are spending Sunday at their homes. The Democrats say with some confidence that Palmer will be elected before the week is out, but they have said this same thing every Sunday since the balloting for Senator began, and the Republicans insist it is merely a war-cry to inspire confidence. It is expected, however, that some unusual developments will take place this week whatever they may be. A break may be looked for at any time, though just when it will come and in whose favor is merely surmised. The Republicans will possibly Tuesday submit to the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association the names of certain men, on one of whom they will suggest a combination of Republicans and F. M. B. A. men be made.

Speaking today on the situation and being asked a question as what he thought the outcome of this act on the part of the Republicans would be, Representative Moore said: "I can form no idea. I cannot tell what reply we shall make to them until we see the names. I am not worrying about the matter, however, for I believe in the Senatorial contest, as in other things, in adhering to the Bible exhortation to let every day provide for itself.

"As I have several times said, we have our candidate, but whether we will continue to vote for him or whether we will select another candidate I cannot now tell. One thing, however, I am anxious to do and will do if Cockrell and Taubeneck will support me in it. It is this: Beginning with Tuesday I want to let the Republicans and Democrats fight out for themselves this question of an adjournment daily of the Joint Assembly. If they will agree to it we will hereafter refuse to vote on the question of adjournment. I am willing to and can stay as long as any man on the floor, and I hope to be able to induce Cockrell and Taubeneck to take the same position. Indeed I think it is already their position."

"If you find that you cannot elect an F. M. B. A. man will you vote for Gen. Palmer?"

The doctor's reply to this question today was not the stereotyped negative one. "I don't see why you should expect me to answer that question," was the reply.

"What objection have you to Gen. Palmer?"

"Well," replied the doctor, "I don't know that I shall answer that question either. I will say this much about it, however, I don't like his views on the money question."

"If you should come to the conclusion that an F. M. B. A. man cannot be elected, would you vote with the Republicans or the Democrats?"

"Why should I come to such a conclusion? Have we not as good chance to elect our man as either the Republicans or the Democrats have to elect theirs?"

FOR UNIFORM SCHOOL-BOOKS.

A Measure to Be Introduced in the House by Representative Dixson.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—Representative Dixson of Warren will tomorrow introduce a bill providing for uniformity of text-books in the public schools which he thinks is greatly superior to any measure heretofore presented.

"The strong point in my bill," said Mr. Dixson today, "is its simplicity. It does not propose a burden of complications to confuse both the teachers and the people, but is so concise and simple as to be even understood by the very pupils of the public schools. This bill is based upon and is the result of the experiments of our sister State of Missouri on the school-book question."

Mr. Dixson's bill is as follows:

The Governor is hereby required to appoint a commission of four competent persons, citizens of this State, two from each of the two political parties casting the highest number of votes at the last preceding State election, who shall be chosen with special reference to their literary and business qualifications, as well as a practical knowledge of the public school system of this State, who shall be known as the School Book Commission.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio a member of the commission and President thereof, and a majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The term of office of said commission shall be five years, unless otherwise provided by law.

The said "Illinois School-Book Commission" shall immediately after its organization proceed to advertise, in any manner it may deem most advantageous, for the lowest and best bids from all reliable publishing houses to furnish any one or more of their standard school text-books for use in the public schools of this State for a period of not less than five years, and it shall require each such bid to be accompanied with a sample copy of the book or books on which the bid is submitted.

Said commission shall, at the expiration of the time allowed by said advertisement for filing bids, convene at the office of the President thereof, in the City of Springfield, and proceed at once to open said bids and examine said books accompanying same, and select from said bids and samples a list of books to be contracted for; provided, the commission shall have authority to reject any and all bids.

If any of said bids be satisfactory to the commission, then it shall proceed to select the cheapest and best course of text-books so offered, as follows—to wit:

Chart, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, civil government, physiology, and penmanship; provided, always, that all said books a selected shall be printed in the English language; and such books of higher grade as may be taught in the graded schools in conformity with the laws of this State.

Said commission shall require of all publishers submitting bids as aforesaid to specify the prices, the contract price, and the mailing price at which they propose to furnish said books; and the commission upon its acceptance of any one or more of such bids shall forthwith, and with the aid of the Attorney-General, enter into a contract or contracts, in the name of the State of Illinois, with such public house or houses whose bid or bids shall have been accepted.

From and after the 1st day of September, 1891, no text-book other than such as are hereinbefore provided for by this act shall be used or taught in any public school within this State.

Any school director or Board of School Directors of any school district within the State who shall sanction or permit any other text book or books to be used in any public school in such district after the date hereinbefore specified in Sec. 11, other than such as are authorized by this act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $200 for each offense.

All book dealers and merchants and any resident of this State are hereby authorized to purchase any book or books contracted for as hereinbefore provided at the contract price thereof, and sell the same to the patrons of the public schools in this State at a price not to exceed 10 per cent above the contract price thereof; and any person or dealer who shall sell, or offer to sell, to any resident of this State any book or books named in said contract for a higher price than above specified shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50 for each offense, which said fine shall go to the public-school fund of the county.

JERRY SIMPSON AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Kansas Alliance Statesman Breaks His Pledges by Wearing Socks.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—Congressman-elect Jerry Simpson of Kansas, familiarly known to fame as the "sockless statesman," and who was one of the eccentric developments of the recent agrarian movement in the State of Kansas, arrived in the city today to confer with the farmer members of the Illinois Legislature in regard to the Senatorial situation. Mr. Simpson is unusually coy in accounting for his presence in the city and modestly denies that he has any ambition to control the outcome of the Senatorial complications. He was greeted as a brother, however, by the trio of F. M. B. A. representatives, and has been in conference with Representative Moore or Cockrell nearly all day upon the duty of the farmers in this emergency.

"I am wearing socks now," was the jocular salutation volunteered by Congressman-elect Simpson on meeting the reporters.

"What do you think should be the position assumed by the F. M. B. A. members of the Legislature in regard to the Senatorship?"

"Well, I cannot say much in that regard. You see, I belong to the Farmers' Alliance, a different organization from the F. M. B. A., and know nothing of the principles of the latter. I will say this much, however: The big three, as they are called, are the direct representatives of the farmers of the agricultural State of Illinois, and as such representatives I think that they should remain firm in their demand for a United States Senator who will represent the interests of the Illinois farmers and indirectly of the farmers of the whole country. If they cannot elect a man of themselves, the three should form a combination with one or the other two great parties, insisting, however, that the man who secures the support of this combination shall on every question vote as his constituents, the Illinois farmers, desire him.

"I would much rather in case the F. M. B. A. men have to combine with either party to have the combination be with the Democrats. That is, I would rather have a Senator elected who has Democratic affiliations than one who is a Republican. I am in favor of free trade in all things and think that the man elected should be one who is against protection. This, however, is my individual opinion; I do not know that I speak for any member of the Alliance besides myself in this matter."

"Does Gen. Palmer meet with your approval as a suitable man to receive the votes of a combination of the F. M. B. A. and Democrats?"

"I cannot answer that question. I do not know anything about Gen. Palmer. I have never met him, although I hope to do so tomorrow. If I do meet him I shall certainly question him so that I can tell whether I am favorable to his candidacy or not. I have heard, however, that he is in favor of hard money. If that is the case I do not want him to be elected, for I do not think that circulating medium should be manufactured out of any substance of great intrinsic value."

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL.

Gen. Palmer Not Discouraged by the Prospect of a Democratic Bolt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—It has been supposed in some quarters that the Morrison letter and Harrison interview were but the indications of a break in the Democratic ranks in the near future. Gen. Palmer, however, is still confident of his ultimate success. When seen tonight he said:

"The Morrison letter and Harrison interview do not trouble me. They have created no adverse sentiment to my candidacy. The reports in some of the newspapers that some of the Cook County Democrats were becoming weaned over to Harrison as a candidate whose chances of success were better than mine are not true. The Cook County delegation is solid for me. Some of the stanchest supporters I have are among the Cook County men. They would be the last ones I would look for to break out in favor of some other candidate."

"Would you withdraw from the race if you thought your party demanded it?"

"I am not ready to answer that question. The idea of a break in the Democratic ranks has never occurred to me. The people have chosen me and have instructed the Democrats in the Legislature to support me. Those Democrats will not go back on the expressed will of the people. Their party's interests would not allow them to do so."

IN JAIL ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT

The American Express Company's Agent at Ottumwa, Ia., Under Arrest.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—L. C. Purdy, the American Express company's agent here, was arrested last evening for embezzlement. It was Purdy whose office was robbed of $800 by highwaymen a couple of months ago when the agent was found bound on the floor at midnight. More or less suspicion has attached to him since then. His arrest at this time is on a different charge, however. A package containing $150, consigned to G. W. McBurney, a manufacturer of artificial limbs was received last August. Mr. McBurney called for it, but Purdy protested it had not arrived. The matter ran along until this week when, at the instance of a special agent of the express company, Purdy was arrested. He now declares that he remembers that the package arrived, but that it was mislaid and forgotten, and that it must have been stolen when the office was robbed.

Beat His Wife with the Bible.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Mary L. Holcomb of Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., has secured a divorce here from her husband, Charles H. Holcomb, for a rather remarkable reason. She testified that Holcomb was a God-fearing man and they used to have devotional exercises, in which he would read from a large family Bible. After the exercises were over, however, he would use the massive book as a weapon of offensive and mauled the whole family with it, herself preferred. This melted the heart of Judge Hicks, who severed the matrimonial bonds without further evidence.

Gave Prisoners Their Freedom.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The scandal involving the Democratic Sheriff, Peter Perl, and his management of the Macon County Jail keeps growing. It was learned today that two prisoners, sentenced to serve two years, have been given the freedom of the city every night, and that they have visited several saloons, where they became disorderly. The Supervisors have been apprised of the fact and the committee will order a full investigation at once.

Pythians to Observe Feb. 19.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Grand Chancellor Charles Sheerer of the Knights of Pythias of Illinois has issued an official proclamation to all lodges in Illinois asking them to observe Feb. 19, the anniversary of the introduction of Pythianism in the United States.

An Iowa Bank in Trouble.

BOONE, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—In the District Court yesterday Judge Weaver made an order that all the books of the McFarland Bank must be turned over to the receiver that an accounting can be made. The claims thus far filed and proved up amount to $10,000.

Northwest Notes.

The citizens of West Aurora yesterday voted to bond the district and erect a $30,000 school building.

At Aurora yesterday Luther Sexton took a dose of laudanum with suicidal intent, but was saved by the doctors.

Charles W. Wittemeyer, a prominent young man of Muncie, Ind., was arrested Saturday for robbing a clothing store.

The grand jury at Galesburg has been investigating the gamblers, and it is said that twenty indictments have been returned.

The second trial of William Palmer at East Saginaw, Mich., for the murder of his brother has resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The Rev. L. Morgan Wood, pastor of the Congregational Church of Bloomington has accepted a call to the pulpit of the Trumbull Avenue Church of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Mary Postker of Smithton, Ill., died yesterday from the effects of the pistol wound and beating she received last Tuesday at the hands of her brother-in-law, Henry Postker.

Charles Ashley, for thirty years a resident of Huntington, Ind., was sentenced yesterday to four years in the penitentiary for assault with intent to kill James Kenner, a leading attorney.

Mrs. Fritz Castenbrock committed suicide this morning while her family was at breakfast by hanging her chin over a small cord, both ends of which were fastened to a rafter in the garret of her house. She had been suffering intense pain from erysipelas for several days.

Caught by Another.

"I caught a kiss from Ethel Harkins last night," said Chappie.

"How did that happen?"

"She threw it to her fiancé. Well, you know how a woman throws. I stood right behind her."—Puck.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

AFRAID OF FREE SILVER.

WALL STREET ANXIOUSLY WATCHING THE CAPITAL.

The Money Market Sensitive to any Change in the Situation at Washington—Stocks Steadily Advanced During the Last Week—Condition of Railway Properties Improving—On the European Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Do you think that the money market is not sensitive to the ever shifting phases of the silver struggle? Why, when Senator Stewart put his free coinage "rider" on the Pension bill the other day the banks and trust companies instantly advanced the rate for time loans from 5 per cent to 6. The foreign markets are even more sensitive than our own. Currency bonds cannot be sold "on the other side," and they have set their house in order prepared for the worst. Wall street men are still confident that a free coinage law is impossible at the present session, although the persistence of the silver fanatics and the tricks to which they are resorting must give them an occasional twinge of uneasiness.

Stocks have been steadily lifted during the week just ended, and prices are 10 to 4 points higher with even sharper advances in some of the specialties. So far as can be determined the market is being jackscrewed—it is narrow and the public is not in it. The jackscrews, however, are being turned by the most powerful and expert hands in the world. The Vanderbilt interests, Jay Gould, Mr. W. E. Connor, and Mr. Cammack, with all their followers and correspondents everywhere, certainly make a combination as powerful as it is novel and incongruous.

What is their purpose? The street can frame only one answer to this question. It argues that the full combination proposes to support stocks until the public—which never speculates except on a rising market—shall gain confidence and be tempted in. Then as the market broadens out the manipulators will have room to "turn round" in, and when a full, broad speculation is under way they can sell out at a profit. However, there are special reasons for advancing certain stocks. Take Missouri Pacific, for instance. That has been marked up in order to fix a good level on which Jay Gould and his associates can sell their new Missouri Pacific bonds. Other stocks are in the same case.

This works very well, for while the public fights shy of stocks and is apparently determined to "stay out" until the silver question is settled, yet there is a good demand for bonds. The pressure of unemployed funds is in that direction. Farm mortgages have lost all their charms for investors, and town lots in the South and Far West are no longer attractive. As bonds are absorbed the way is left clear for stocks, and doubtless this point has its weight with the jackscrew brigade. Meanwhile the condition of railway properties seems to be improving. Traffic returns during the last week have been much better than was expected. The average layman cannot discover that the new Western Traffic Association amounts to much as yet, but President Miller of the St. Paul road says rates all round are better maintained than at any time since the Inter-State law went into effect.

The amendment to this law reported by Senator Cullom permitting railroads to pool is regarded by railway men as of the highest importance, and meanwhile the consolidation of roads goes on steadily. Here is the Pittsburg Western taken up by the Pennsylvania, and the "Little Wizard" and Mr. Huntington have been talking about a virtual consolidation of the vast system which they severally control, with the 8,000 miles of Atchison that lie between the two. At the same time the completion of the new reciprocity treaty with Brazil, with others to come, promises larger markets for our products and an increase of trade.

To come back to stocks, we have easy money and a generally low level of prices as elements favoring a bull movement. As against such a movement we have still the great overshadowing possibility of such financial legislation as would derange for a time the entire commercial and financial machinery of the country and produce panic until affairs could be readjusted on the new basis. As to the effect of a compromise measure, it is safe to say that the passage of a law providing for the issue of $6,000,000 per month of silver currency would bring a feeling of relief not only here but abroad. The present uncertainty is more damaging than a positive evil, if it were not too big an evil, and the increase of $1,500,000 per month could not make any distinct impression on the volume of our currency for a considerable time. Europe has been fearing the worst and its markets are swept clean of speculative "Americans." Any legislation short of absolute free coinage would bring buying orders by cable.

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The Bank of England This Week to Pay Back the Money Received from France.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Discount was in moderate demand during the week; the rates quoted were 1¾ for three months and 1¾ for short. The Bank of England will pay back to the Bank of France at the end of the present month the three millions of bullion borrowed during the Baring crisis. It will be returned as received, as it has never been unpacked since it was shipped to London. The drain of gold to Berlin has ceased since the Reichsbank reduced its rate. There has been a small daily inflow from the provinces which strengthens the Bank of England's bullion stock. The principal dividends declared by English railway companies during the week were: Midland 7 per cent, an increase of ¼ over the last previous dividend; Northwestern 7¾ and Great Western 7¾, each ¼ under the preceding dividend; and Northeastern 7¾, a drop of ¼ as compared with the last previous dividend. The Stock Exchange was inactive throughout the week, yet the tendency of the market was good. First-class investments find ready buyers, but the general public's dealings in speculative securities are on the smallest scale. Silver securities were especially weak owing to growing fears that nothing would be done with the Silver bill in Congress this session. The United States Treasury purchases of silver are insufficient to give confidence in the face of a fall in the metal. Sales of rupee paper, partly on American orders, caused a drop of ¼ per cent.

In foreign securities the feature of the week has been the relapse in Argentines, which ranged from 1¾ on national loans to 10 on Entre Rios. The municipalities of Parana and Cordova defaulted Monday, and advices regarding the finances of the Argentine provinces generally have been the worst possible. Portuguese bonds lost 1½ owing to a statement by the Lisbon correspondent of the *Financial News* that there was a foreboding that the Portuguese Government would default before long. At the close Saturday Brazilian securities had nearly recovered the drop caused by the receipt of the selling order bearing the name of M. Camonde, sent Friday from Paris to London brokers. The Stock Exchange committee is hopeful that it will succeed in tracing the forgery.

British railway securities are quiet. American railway securities were firm, and there was an all-round rise despite the restricted business done. Vanderbilt stocks were specially favored by the public.

The increases for the week in American railroad securities include: Lake Shore, 5¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Northern Pacific, 2¾ each; Union Pacific shares, 2½; Mexican Central firsts, 2; Norfolk and Western common, Denver and Rio Grande first mortgages, Louisville and Nashville mortgage, Sault Ste. Marie and Southwestern, and Northern Pacific mortgage, 1 each; Norfolk and Western preferred, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande common, New York, Ontario and Western, Wabash preferred, and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, first mortgages, ½ each; Erie seconds and Illinois Central, 1¼ each; St. Paul common, 2¼; New York Central, 1⅝. Baltimore and Ohio gold bonds and Erie preference show a decrease of one each, and Central Pacific shares a decrease of ¾. Canadian railroad securities were firm. Grand Trunk first and second preference advanced 2 each on the week and third preference one.

Securities of the Mexican railway were irregular. Ordinary lost 1¼ on the week and seconds 2.

Among the miscellaneous securities New York Breweries showed a gain of ¾ on the week and American Investment Trust a gain of 1½, while Bell's Asbestos dropped ¼ and Nitrates ½.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—On the bourse during the last week business was quiet and prices were firm. The week's advances include: Three per cent rentes, 15c; Credit Foncier, 2½; Rio Tinto, 5f 20c; Bank of France, 35f; holders becoming more reconciled to the bill to renew the bank's charter. Italian securities advanced 1¼f on Signor Crispi's retirement and the prospect of better relations between France and Italy. Panama Canal lost 1¼f.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Business on the boerse during the week was fairly active with a tendency to improvement. The final quotations include the following: Prussian consols, 106.20; Mexican 6s, 93.50; Deutsche Bank, 163.40; rubles, 236.75; Bochumers, 145; short exchange on London, 20.35; long ditto, 20.25¼; private discount, 2½. It is reported that negotiations have been completed for the issue of an imperial loan of 400,000,000 marks in 3 per cent bonds.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—Business on the boerse during the last week was limited, but prices were firm. The final quotations include the following: Italian 5s, 94; Spanish 4s, 76.90; Russian 4s, 99.50; Austrian silver rente, 71.80; short exchange on London, 20.34; private discount, 2⅝.

MR. SPALDING IS THE RIGHT MAN.

He Will Make a Good Chairman for the National Board of Control.

Next Friday at the Auditorium Hotel the National Board of Control in the base-ball combine will meet for the first time. The most important matter that will come up will be the selection of a Chairman for the board. The position, it will be remembered, was offered to A. G. Mills, but he declined it, strongly recommending at the same time Mr. Spalding for the position. Since Mr. Mills' declination a number of names have been presented for consideration, among them those of Nick Young and Harry Wright. The former is a first-class Secretary, but lacks the determination to deal with questions that will come up before this board. Harry Wright is sick and almost blind in the first place, and, in the second, is not the man for the position. There are plenty of men who would be willing to take the place, no doubt, but there are few capable of filling the requirements. Mr. Spalding is the man of all others, and with Krauthoff, Thurman, and Rogers would make a quartet capable of dealing with any question. The only improvement that could be made would be the substitution of Byrne of Brooklyn for Rogers. The latter has neither the ability nor energy of the Brooklyn magnate. If Mr. Spalding declines the office Byrne of all others is peculiarly fitted for it.

* * *

This is the last day on which the clubs can send in the players under contract or reservation that they want for the coming season. As yet few of the clubs have signed any men, and not one of them is fully equipped. It was thought that there would be a rush of the players to get under contract when permission was given managers to sign them, but as yet the ball-tossers have shown no undue haste in putting their autographs to National League contracts. The cause of this does not appear on the surface. Many of last year's Players' League men are perhaps disgruntled at the collapse of that ill-fated body and are now engaged in the laudable task of finishing up their dishes of crow served to them on account of their blatant declaration made not many moons ago that nevermore would they play in the National League. From present prospects the umpire will have called "play ball" before the teams are equipped.

* * *

With all the talk last year about the number of new men the base-ball war had developed, the fact still remains that there are not enough first-class players in this country to equip two leagues. There seems particularly a wonderful scarcity of good pitching material. Either through lack of care of themselves or accidents, the pitcher's career is at best a short one as a rule, and many men who were rated first-class a year ago are now relegated to the ranks of the "have beens." Take the Cleveland club for instance: It has at least eight pitchers under contract or reservation, and of this number Bakely, O'Brien, Gruber, and Beatin have been rated as first-class at one time or another. Now not one of them is fit to pitch, and the club has been hustling to secure more twirlers. The present system of pitching is an awful strain on the arm and every ball delivered to the plate is apt to end the career of a first-class pitcher. The curve was no doubt a great find, but it has retired to private life more first-class pitchers of late years than all the other tricks of the National pastime put together. The system of reducing salaries now in vogue will hardly reach the pitching department, at least until there is a surplus of first-class material. At present there seems to be a wonderful dearth.

* * *

A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature to do away with pool-selling altogether, whether in cities or on race courses during the actual progress of a race meet. It has always been argued that no race course could live without pool-selling, and an alleged practical proof of the argument was furnished last week at Clifton. The authorities there stopped pool-selling and the association resolved to continue its meeting without betting of any kind. The result, it is claimed, was that not over 200 people saw the races each day and the club officials finally closed their gates in disgust. It remains to be seen what effect the anti-pooling measure, if adopted by the Illinois Legislature, will have upon the plans of the Washington Park Club to add $110,000 to its stakes and purses at the next meeting, and which, it is claimed, will attract the best horses in training in the West.

* * *

Andy Bowen's backdown in his fight with Austin Gibbons has lost him many admirers. There can be no question that the prowess of the New-Yorker frightened the little mulatto so that he gladly accepted any pretext to get out of a bad bargain. Since his whipping at the hands of Jimmy Carroll he seems to have grown wary. The fight between Billy Myer and Jack McAuliffe seems to have fallen by the wayside. The Olympic Club of New Orleans, has withdrawn its offer of a $7,500 purse, and substituted one of $5,000. The lightweights will do well to accept that. The Puritan Athletic Club cannot bring fights off and so no large purse can be expected from that quarter. The California Athletic Club will hardly offer more than $5,000. Austin Gibbons, in the meantime, has offered to fight either Myer or McAuliffe. If reports are to be believed Gibbons would prove rather easy game for a man as clever as McAuliffe. The coming fights of interest in the near future are the Griffin-Warren fight at New Orleans, the La Blanche-Mitchell fight at San Francisco, the Godfrey-Kilrain fight at San Francisco, and the Burke-Pritchard fight in England.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

GEORGE, City—The Bank of England was established in 1694.

VET, Aurora—Illinois has 39,943 pensioners, or did have at the close of the fiscal year 1890.

SAM KING, Austin, Ill.—The quotation to which you refer is:

In the desert a fountain is springing,
In the wide waste there still is a tree,
And a bird in the solitude singing,
Which speaks to my spirit of thee.

The lines are in Lord Byron's "Stanzas to Augusta," his sister.

S. O. B., St. Paul: There was no Louis XVII. in French history. Louis XVI. had a son named Louis, who was heir to the throne. He was imprisoned by the revolutionists. When his father was executed young Louis was proclaimed King under the title of Louis XVII. by one of his uncles who was in exile. But the young man never reigned. He died at the age of 10 years in prison. The man who proclaimed him King succeeded to the throne as Louis XVIII.

The Correct Expression.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We have had a little discussion as to whether it is correct to say: "Each entertainment will be of a different character." Will you please let us know what you think about it?

R. F. WILSON.

[Each entertainment will be different from the others.]

Illinois Horse-Breeders Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Central Illinois Horse-Breeders' Association was held here Saturday at the residence of the President, Col. J. V. Stryker, with a good attendance. The reports of Secretary H. W. Butler and Treasurer William Wilms showed the association to be in good condition. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. V. Stryker; Vice-President, C. H. Wineman; Secretary, H. W. Butler; Treasurer, William Wilms.

Absolution by Telephone.

The Roman Catholic newspapers are discussing the propriety of a priest conveying absolution by telephone.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

WHAT THE FACTS SHOW.

A PLAIN TALE PUTS DOWN A DEFAMATORY STATEMENT.

The "Journal," as a Matter of Fact, Printed Its First Issue After the Fire in the Directory Office, Which Had Been Purchased Previously by "The Tribune"—The Evening Newspaper's Only Witness Corroborates This—What Mr. Kahler Says.

The *Evening Journal* takes offense at a statement of a few lines in the conclusion of Mr. Medill's "fire story," in which he very briefly mentions how the first issues of THE TRIBUNE after the fire were got out, and incidentally mentions that THE TRIBUNE let the *Journal* have the use of the plant he had purchased for his paper, and adds that thereafter "THE TRIBUNE and the *Journal* worked in partnership for some time." There was obviously no thought or intention of giving the *Journal* offense in saying anything that could be tortured into disrespect. But that concern flares up in a passion and prints several columns in a supposed refutation of what was said in half a dozen lines, prefacing it with staring captions, some of them reading as follows:

AFTER THE GREAT FIRE.

HOW "THE JOURNAL" GOT POSSESSION OF THE ONLY PRINTING-OFFICE NOT BURNED—THE BARGAIN MADE WITH THE DIRECTORY PUBLISHER, AND HOW "THE TRIBUNE" PROFITED BY IT—MR. JOSEPH MEDILL'S MEMORY SADLY AT FAULT—BY USING "THE JOURNAL'S" PRESS "THE TRIBUNE" BEAT ITS MORNING CONTEMPORARIES, ETC.

The *Journal* then proceeds to give its version of matters, prefacing it as follows:

In last Sunday's TRIBUNE were printed the experiences of the surviving members of THE TRIBUNE'S staff on the night of October 8-9, 1871. Most of the articles are interesting, and being the experiences of clear-headed men will be of value to the future historian of the great conflagration. One exception to the general candor and truthfulness of the narrations is "Mr. Joseph Medill's Story," which is full of misstatements concerning the relations of THE TRIBUNE and *Journal*.

In relating his experiences on Monday, Oct. 9, Mr. Medill says:

Then I jumped up and had a hasty breakfast, and while gathering up my thoughts of what should be done it occurred to me that there was a job-office on the West Side, in the unburned district, on Canal street, near Randolph, that had been used for getting out a city directory. I hurried over there and began to search for the proprietors. In a short time an alleged one was found, who claimed to own the property. I let him fix his own price on the material, and as he had a lease I rented the premises then and there. Before 2 o'clock I had possession of the quarters and of some vacant rooms adjoining. Unfortunately, there were no steam-power presses nor engine, and the type about the concern was chiefly cards and figures, for printing directory blanks, but I made it do. It was mighty slow to get it; I sent out word for our men to rally as fast as they could, and shortly had my presemen, pressfeeders, reporters, and everybody connected with THE TRIBUNE who could be found. We presently discovered a small portable engine that belonged to somebody in the neighborhood, and it was carried in and set up in the basement in a hurry. We got machinists to help us attach it to the press that was on the premises. We then heard of a Taylor press stored in a outbuilding or barn in the western portion of the city that belonged to a printer. We bought it and brought it in and set it up with the aid of most remarkable afternoon we loaned our material, press and rooms to the *Journal* people, whereby they were able to get out a paper Tuesday afternoon. We issued the TRIBUNE the next morning. THE TRIBUNE and *Journal* worked in partnership for some time, we letting them have our machinery in the afternoon and printing it at night ourselves.

The *Journal* then follows with this curious statement:

It is well known that the *Journal* was the only daily in the city that issued a paper Oct. 9 and 10, and the truth is that it was under no obligation to THE TRIBUNE either day. On the contrary, but for the benefits which THE TRIBUNE derived from the enterprise of the *Journal*, and which was duly acknowledged in that paper at the time, THE TRIBUNE would have been in the same crippled condition as were the *Times*, *Republican*, and *Post*.

The "Journal's" Own Witness' Story.

The *Journal* next calls a witness to prove its statement—Mr. John B. Jeffreys, the then mechanical superintendent of the *Journal* establishment, and this is the material portion of his statement:

"But I got tangled up in some red hot telegraph wires, lost my eyebrows and my whiskers, and beat a swift retreat to Canal street. While looking there I discovered a blazing tornado of flame. I was accosted by my old friend Edward, the Directory man, who had just moved his office from the South Side to No. 13 South Canal street. The first thing that occurred to me was what is the Old Reliable going to do for a home, and in a minute the idea flashed across me, here was an opportunity. I had, or course, no possible conception of what Mr. Wilson, or Col. Farrar, or Mr. Shuman might be doing, taking the chances, said, Edwards, old man, your occupation looks rather gone. What do you say to turning your Directory business into a newspaper office?

"He said at once: 'John B., you have a practical head on you. Here's my key; go and take charge of anything you want. This may all go with the rest, but if it don't hold it, and consider it leased to the *Journal till I sell it.*'

"'If you sell it,' I said to Edwards, 'I want the first chance to buy.'

"He gave me formal possession then and there, and I held it for the *Journal*. Later Mr. Edwards saw me again and said it had occurred to him that perhaps Mr. Medill might like the office as a speculation and he had a good mind to make him an offer. I said I would like to have Mr. Wilson have such a chance and would see him at once if I could. 'All right,' said Edwards; 'all I want is to sell.'

"Leaving Mr. Wilson at home, where I remember he had deep cause of anxiety, our editorial, reportorial, and compositorial staff all got to No. 13 South Canal street, where we found Mr. Medill already negotiating with Mr. Edwards. This, to be sure, was not unexpected to me. Edwards told me then that Mr. Medill had offered him $18,000 for the entire concern, and asked me if Mr. Wilson wanted it at the same price. I sparred a little for time, but in the meantime the Directory *Evening Journal*—never discontinued for a day, mind you—made its appearance on the street amid wild demonstrations of applause. It was the event of the day. As much as $5 was by and by offered for a single copy. You know the press broke down—bit of that anon.

"A hasty examination of the Canal street office had shown that the large Potter press was not in condition to run, the 'ways' having been burned up in Harry Hart's shop on the South Side. In this emergency Col. Farrar and I drove over to Jefferson street to the large Taylor printing-press manufactory was, with S. P. Rounds in charge. We found four presses boxed ready for shipment to the country, and we induced Mr. Rounds to put them at our disposal on the condition that his own pressman, Jack Woodcock, should have charge of them. Returning to the Canal street place, *we were informed by Mr. Medill of his purchase*, which was almost next to a notice to quit, and for a moment things looked somewhat blue. However Mr. Medill was very quickly convinced, when shown the condition of the old press, that he had made a hasty purchase, and we very soon came to an agreement by which the *Journal* should use the type and the pressroom, and THE TRIBUNE should use the presses we had just secured. The Edwards plant was thereupon made a joint purchase on appraisement, and Mr. Medill selected me as appraiser for THE TRIBUNE, a compliment which I appreciate quite proud of, and always will cherish with satisfaction."

What Mr. Medill Says.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. Medill at his residence and showed him a copy of the *Journal* with the foregoing passages marked, and asked him if he desired to say anything concerning the alleged "misstatements concerning the relations of THE TRIBUNE and *Journal* after the fire." He replied in substance:

That he desired no controversy with the *Journal* about the matter; that if he had erred in his recollections, as some incidents or dates, it must be attributed to defects of memory concerning matters which had occurred twenty years ago. When he gave his recollections to the reporter of things that happened on the day of the fire he had made no examination of THE TRIBUNE'S books or records and had compared notes with none of THE TRIBUNE people who were with him as to the exact business relations between THE TRIBUNE and *Journal* on the afternoon of the day of the fire or of the subsequent days, and that he was possibly in error as to some details as to the amount and kind of assistance THE TRIBUNE rendered the *Journal* in getting out its first issues. The statement says "That afternoon (Oct. 9) we loaned our material, press, and rooms to the *Journal* people, whereby they were able to get out a paper Tuesday afternoon." Mr. Medill supposes this is the sentence to which the *Journal* takes chief exception. Mr. Jeffreys says they got out an issue Monday afternoon—on a Gordon press. But Mr. Medill thinks this Gordon machine was a part of the Edwards directory job office which he purchased from Edwards, and let the *Journal* use it to get out its little fly-sheet extra the evening after the fire. Mr. Medill continued:

Mr. Jeffreys explicitly states that Edwards only leased the directory office to him for the *Journal* till it be sold it. Now the fact is that he sold his office and lease to me for the use of THE TRIBUNE soon after noon of Oct. 9 for a very large price, and placed me in possession of the concern. Some hours later Mr. Jeffreys appeared and I told him that I had bought the concern for THE TRIBUNE. Mr. J. says that for a moment things looked blue to him. He pointed out that as the *Journal* published in the evening and THE TRIBUNE in the morning we could both occupy the premises without seriously interfering with each other's business. The *Journal* and TRIBUNE had always been friends and at that moment we were both involved in a common calamity, and I felt no desire to monopolize any enormous advantage in the situation that this purchase and possession gave me. The *Journal* as an afternoon paper was not a business rival of THE TRIBUNE, and therefore we could afford to be generous to our friend in calamity.

"I presume it is true that Mr. Jeffreys said that each concern could be helpful to the other, and he may have mentioned the Rounds-Taylor presses which could be had for him. I do not think Mr. Jeffreys had made any bargain for their use at night, for Mr. Rounds, an old friend of mine, unhesitatingly agreed to let me have the use of one or two at night, we paying him a liberal price for such use. I quickly made an agreement with Mr. Jeffreys to let the *Journal* have the use of THE TRIBUNE'S plant on condition that it would pay an equitable part of the cost thereof. There was no time nor disposition to haggle. We dealt on honor and acted promptly. The *Journal's* bargain was with THE TRIBUNE. It purchased none of the plant from Edwards. Whatever ownership it obtained it got from THE TRIBUNE, and the sum it finally paid on Mr. Jeffreys' award was very inconsiderable in comparison with what THE TRIBUNE paid for its property.

"And that is the way the *Journal* got possession of the only printing office unburned. I submit that by all rules of moral obligations the *Journal* became a deep debtor of THE TRIBUNE on that critical occasion for favors received, which should not at this late day be repudiated

good as new of liver, stom- Dr. Pierce's e done their that isn't fin- opped taking sting. They ve. And it's and gently! violence that ne pill. One llet's a gentle our act as a diache, Bilious ion, Indiges- and all de- stomach and relieved and ll, they're un- rely vegetable, the smallest, to take. t pill you can guaranteed to our money is the good you ore? plan all Dr. sold on.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
DOUGLAS-BLVD. SYNDICATE.
$500 PER SHARE.
Each share represents a full-sized lot with streets
8 LOTS, 120 FT. DEEP, FRONT ON THE BOULE-VARD.
This property is by no means prospective or speculative. It is in the heart of the City of Chicago, within three blocks of street cars, five-story brick buildings, etc., and in the immediate vicinity of some of the largest manufacturing plants in the world, such as the McCormick Reaper Works, Kimball's Organ and Piano Factory, the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, the Weiler & French Bridge Works and the Shops of the Maus & Kelley Hardware Co., etc., where thousands of people are employed.
It is nearer to the Court-House than any other subdivision now on the market.
Adjoining property cannot be bought for double the money.
Prices will double in a very short time.
ONLY A FEW SHARES LEFT.
THINK QUICK IF YOU WANT THEM.
EASY TERMS.
FIRTH & COCHRAN,
70 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.
DUTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE IN-vestments in all parts of the city call on
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
2 lots, Trumbull-av., near 24th-st.; $350 each.
2 lots, South Englewood, near station; $500 each.
Fine farmhouse, near station, $650 each.
10 lots, corner 101st and Morgan-sts.; $250 each.
All clear. Might exchange for improved property.
Apply to WILLMARTH & MITCHELL,
138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $475; $10 MONTHLY; IN-side additions; only a few left; send for plat.
GEO. G. GOODMAN, 118 Monroe-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $7,500.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $11,000.
DALUMET-AV., near 28th-st., detached brick house, lot 50x132, $7,500.
FERGUSON-AV., near 32d-st., 2-story and basement red brick, 10x 35x125, in good repair, $6,500.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$20,000—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, bath-rooms tiled and wainscoted with marble; plumbing of finest quality; stable for three horses and cow. S. W. corner Lake-av. and 35th-st.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CENTREAL CHICA-go property—Large six-story and basement brick and stone office building on a prominent corner near the Board of Trade; well rented and a growing property; price $175,000; one-third will be taken in unimproved property; balance one-half cash and one-half one, two, and three years at 6 per cent.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 32d-st., elegant 3-story and basement stone front houses; hardwood finish throughout; porcelain sinks and laundry tubs; onyx mantels, elegantly decorated; most complete houses in the market.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LATEST STYLE MOD-ern dwelling, 12 rooms, in one of the finest locations on the South Side, price, $11,500; this is a good opportunity to purchase as the owner is very anxious to sell. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 25x168, with brick and stone 3-story and basement stone-front improvement.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 20x130 ft., with frame cottage.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 16th-st., 20½ ft., with substantial stone-front improvement.
PECK-COURT, near Wabash, 42½ ft., with 3-story brick improvements, well rented.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT TEN-ROOM houses—South Side, near cable cars, Illinois Central trains, Board of Trade trains, and charming Drexel-boulevard; all improvements in the houses, and streets are beautifully improved and paid for; price, $7,000 and upwards; terms, $2,000 or more cash and balance on easy payments and long time.
W. J. CALENDLEY & CO., OWNERS,
Room 32 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES, SOUTH Side, $5,500 to $14,000; choice locations.
WALTER C. NELSON,
Room 30, 95 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FULTON-ST., near Sacramento-av., lots 25x149 ft., either north or south front, $1,450.
CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento-av., lots 25x149 ft., north front, $800.
Reasonable terms.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 11 BRYAN-PLACE, OPPOSITE Union Park, a fine 9-room house with 50-foot lot. Can be seen by calling on the premises. It is rented.
For terms call on us. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.
155 La Salle, and Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—
WALNUT-st., near Albany-av., modern 10-room brick houses, with furnace, mantels, grates, etc., new; $8,800; bargain.
CLARK-ST., near Taylor-st., modern 7-room brick, with good barn, lot 25x125, east front; $5,000.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE INVESTMENT.
Robey-st., cor. Carroll-av.,
2 buildings, lot 50x125, rented for $1,320 per year.
Bargain at $9,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE—
Several pieces of West Side property paying well for business property down town worth from $50,000 to $150,000; pay difference or assume or will take A No. 1 vacant lots; have you to offer? Come to see us to deal with owners. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle.

FOR SALE—PRINCIPALS ONLY—NEW 8-ROOM pressed brick house on West Side; A1 location; equipment complete; large lot; passage court; all rooms light; bargain if taken at once. Address A V 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—CORNER on Kinzie-st. east of Ashland-av., adjoining the tracks, 52,000 square feet.
GEO. G. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON WEST SIDE, now renting for 10 per cent of price asked; a bargain.
BARNES & PARISH,
187 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE — CENTRAL PROPERTY—9x150 ON J. Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist.
FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER,
Rooms 1, 2, 211 feet west of Stony Island-av.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. THROOP AND 15TH, 99 x 126, with a good 8-room brick house and barn for $10,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted, and 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR 12TH AND 47TH-STS., $60 to $1,250.
Lots at South Oak Park, Wisconsin Central R. R., $60; 10 per cent cash, balance $5 monthly.
Lot 86 feet, south front, Washburne-av. (paved), $1,600.
Shares in Douglas-blvd. Land Association, $200.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
103 Randolph-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3X92 FT., WEBSTER-AV., VACANT corner; choice location for flats and stores.
GEO. G. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brown-stone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; set in full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK FLATS, MODERN in every respect, near Fremont and Center-sts.; well rented, nearly new; $8,100.
H. G. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER FOR FLATS ON the North Side, easy walking distance from business center, east of Dearborn-av. Call for particulars.
H. G. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM 2-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE on Dayton-st., nr. Center, strictly modern, steam heat; good frame barn; $6,000.
H. G. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,400—2-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, NO. 638 Fullerton-av.; nice neighborhood.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST your money; buy stock in the World's Fair Site Land Association; $125 secures one share in this enterprise.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents,
153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW VERY HANDSOME, ENTRY 1655. Desirably arranged and substantially built residence of granite and brick on East End-av., cor. 55th-st.; 12 rooms; every possible convenience; location unequaled; for $24,750.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3820 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR PLAISANCE, 50X170 ft., $750.
Ellis-av., near 62d-st., 100x170, at $80.
Forrest-av., near 62d-st., 100x170, at $75.
Ellis-av., near Plaisance, 100x170, at $125.
S. s. cor. Ogiesby-av. and 62d-st., 200x193, at $110.
62d-st., near Vincennes-av., 50 ft., at $140.
62d-st., cor. Madison-st., 150x93, at $200.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 397.
WE OFFER AT A BARGAIN,
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.,
Modern flat building; rental $672 per year.
Price $5,600.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3820 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS LEFT, WABASH-AV., NORTH of 46th-st.; $2,500 each.
FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INVEST $25 TODAY, TAKE OUT $1,000 LEGO. This is what the members of the World's Fair Site Land Association propose to do; 200 of the 250 shares of stock already subscribed. Don't fail to examine this gilt-edge opportunity. Call and investigate.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents,
153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES ON LOTS 45X132 feet, others 50x132, one block from Plaisance; all modern improvements; $12,000, $13,000, $15,000; for particulars address CHAS. E. RODE,
Room 40, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK BARGAINS—
S. W. cor. 60th-place and Adams-av., 50x125, at $125.
S. W. cor. 60th-place and Adams-av., 50x125, at $110.
S. W. cor. 60th-place and Jefferson-av., 50x125 ft., at $90.
Corner-place, n. f., 211 feet west of Stony Island-av., 75x125 feet, at $90.
Avenue A, near 30th-st., 37x161, at $65.
Block, near Stony Island-av., 100x125 feet, at $200.
Avenue A, near 30th-st., 50x162 feet, at $90.
Stony Island-av., near 30th-st., 50x125 feet, at $200.
S. e. cor. Palmer-av. and 30th-st., 200x170, at $65.
Lot for fast south of the park, near the Water Works.
E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IS $25 CHEAP FOR STONE SIDE well-located property just south of Jackson Park? I will sell you choice. SIDNEY E. KNOX, Owner, 175 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1030.

FOR SALE—
LANGLEY-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST.
New and modern house of 8 rooms. Price $6,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., ENTRY 1258.
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3820 Cottage Grove-av.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE LAND ASSOCIATION
$25 SHARES STOCK—$500 EACH!!!!
$50 SHARES STOCK—$250 EACH!!!!!
$25 SHARES STOCK—$250 EACH!!!!!!
This Association is being formed to purchase 10 ACRES of ground, within THREE BLOCKS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.
This property lies at the northeast corner of 71ST-ST. AND STONY ISLAND-AV. HERE IS THE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS TO MAKE A GOOD, SAFE INVESTMENT; $25 PAID DOWN ON EACH SHARE SUBSCRIBED.
This Association is formed on the mutual plan One share of stock will realize as much profit in proportion as 50 shares. THE MEMBERS of this Association are the ones that will realize on the investment. This Association is not one of the wild cat schemes of real estate speculators, but is an association being formed and managed by BUSINESS-MEN of this city and Saginaw, Mich.
The officers of this Association are prepared to vouch for and substantiate the following statement of facts:
Property has sold on STONY ISLAND-AV. FOR $250 a foot during the last week within a block of this property.
Property just north of this is held at $350 to $500 per foot.
THIS ASSOCIATION IS BUYING THEIRS FOR ONLY $20 A FOOT.
Investors in this enterprise will realize 100% without question.
This is a strong statement but facts will bear it out and the STRONGEST ARGUMENT THAT CAN BE USED IN ITS FAVOR IS THAT OVER $60,000.00 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED TO THIS VENTURE WITHIN 10 DAYS.
Information will be cheerfully given by any of the officers of this association, or at the office of the agents.
E. B. LATHROP, Treasurer,
Cashier Nat. Bk. of America.
HAROLD STURGES, Secretary,
ERNEST S. SLAWSON, Saginaw, Mich.,
FRANK S. BETZ, Chicago,
DAVID E. SLAWSON, Saginaw, Mich.,
Board of Managers.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agts.,
153 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Bunch of 46 lots at
FERNWOOD
at acre prices; choice property; near station; side-walks, streets, and shade-trees already in. Will sell all or half.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUY SHARES IN THE WORLD'S Fair Site Land Association and double your money in 6 months. Call for plats.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ.
153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK, ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 42d, handsome brick 7-room residences; only $4,300; $1,000 cash. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., east front, midway between Washington Park and the Driving Park; 50x180 ft.; cheap.
GRENWOOD-AV., s. w. corner 44th-st., 66x155; improvements all in.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER AT A BARGAIN; 50 ft. on Calumet-av., n. E. cor. 43d-st. 34 ft. on Ellis-av., south of 55th-st. T. F. O'NEILL, owner, Gore's Hotel.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV. FRONTAGE—If we have a long list fronting Jackson Park, including several corners, 50 to 500 feet each. Two special bargains (non-prohibition district) on S. Stony Island-av., bet. 67th and 71st-sts.; several pieces, including corners, one specially adapted for saloon, $200 per ft. and upwards.
E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT $35 ON 97TH-ST., EAST OF Stony Island-av., 300 ft. SIDNEY E. KNOX, Owner, 175 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1030.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—YALE-ST., NEAR 71ST. 49x132 ft., at $65; s. e. cor. Stewart-av. and 46th-st., 100x160 ft., at $60.
E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER—ON THE NORTH SHORE.
Residence, business, and investment lots on streets with all improvements in and paid for. We own and represent property, both east and west of the railroad, near the depot and lake. Lowest prices. Easy terms.
W. J. CALENDLEY & CO.,
Room 32 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $600 and up-wards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE,
47 minutes' from Chicago,
ON
C., B. & Q. R. R.
It is never necessary to run for a train, as there are 42 trains daily; but it is necessary to run for a chance to buy one of the lots in the Kensington Addition.
Society is on the qui vive to locate in the beautiful Kensington Addition to the spirited town of La Grange, where churches, schools, water-works, electric lights, and city accessories make living enjoyable.
238 LOTS, 50X132.
Call for plat, tickets, and particulars,
PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $625; payable $2 per week; no interest payments; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK-yards on Lake Shore, only $400 each; they will sell next summer for $600 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 171 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE PROPERTY—HOUSES, lots and acres. A few desirable places to rent; $5 daily trains, free tickets.
C. W. PIERCE & CO.,
204 La Salle-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERN-wood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES LOCATED AT La Vergne, near depot; 35 trains daily on C., B. & Q. road; time 22 minutes; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on ground floor; fine stone cellar; sewer, sidewalks, trees, and streets made; lot 50x125 to 16-foot alley; prices $6,000, $6,250, and $6,500, on easy terms, for plans and full information call.
Room 201 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—6, 7, AND 8 ROOM HOUSES AT BER-wyn on easy terms; 23 minutes ride; macadamized streets; beautiful trees. Room 701, 167 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—$1,250—10 ACRES—$1,500.
Only 9 miles from Court-House. Cheapest acre tract on market. Will retail quick at over 100 per cent profit.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
103 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 61ST-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500.
5 acres, n. w. cor. 69th and Blanchard-av., at $2,400.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES ON THE LAKE SHORE at Lake Forest, 92 feet above Lake Michigan, with 1,000 shore frontage; price $6,000. Apply to WILLMARTH & MITCHELL, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Near corner Harrison-st. and Central-av., large acre tract in Cicero, suitable for immediate subdivision; lies high and dry.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 TO 25 ACRES ON BELT LINE, bet. Chicago-av. and Division-st.; best manufacturing property in Chicago; commission to buyer.
FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 TO 25 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED, ON W. 69th-st., north of Chicago-av.; at about ½ retail price; can't be excelled for immediate sale; commission to agents. FRANKLIN NICHOLS,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BIT.
Five acres on Stony Island-blvd., 10 minutes' walk from World's Fair site.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES; NAVEL ORANGES IN full bearing, with beautiful grounds and fine modern residence, situated in foothills of Sierra Madre Mountains, near Los Angeles, Cal.; have photographs. M. D. TILLOTSON, 41 Calumet Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON TIME, PAYMENT down, by a responsible merchant on the West Side, a modern house with or without barn; location between Ashland-av. and Garfield-park, and between Park-av. and Jackson-st. Address F 67, Tribune.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS—For quick sales list your Chicago real estate with HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy 7 cottages in East and North Divisions; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 ROOMS in good residence neighborhood, convenient to rapid transit. Not over $4,500. From $500 to $750 cash; balance time. Address A V 115, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED 160-ACRE FARM for well-located in Kansas; also 160 acres partly improved and 800 unimproved timber and farm land in Missouri; cash paid or received; no-changes considered. Address C, Box 1805, Joliet, Ill.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class room and board in down-town hotel? Address T 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TWO HIGHLY IMPROVED FRUIT RANCHES IN California, clear, for Chicago property, clear, or a substantial equity. M. D. TILLOTSON, 41 Calumet Building.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR ONE OF THE best wholesale manufacturing business in city; invoices about $12,000; part cash and part mortgage. Address A B 160, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CEN-tral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICA-go real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; prospects examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

A SPECIAL FUND—NO COMMISSION. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates Building loans made.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
115 and 117 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 99 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IM-proved city property in any amount.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, 5 AND 6 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT,
58 Dearborn-st., Rooms 30 and 32.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 5 per cent, and 7 per cent.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW est rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 95 S. JUDD. Loan Dept. Mgr. e. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
W. HECKMAN, 79 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

$5,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IM-proved Chicago real estate at 6 per cent without commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $1,000 and upwards at 5½ and 6 per cent for a term of years, or will loan on small monthly payments to buy or build. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 810 Opera-House Building.

$200,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $20,000 and over on improved Chicago real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; must be placed within two weeks. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY KINDLY CALL and get loans made in sums from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR-ner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at reasonable rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—TRUST DEED, $2,500; INTEREST 7 per cent, semi-annual; city property worth $5,500; call between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.
M. L. SWIFT,
R. 1023 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE—
Handsome household furniture and appointments of the elegant residence, 623 Jackson-boulevard; the balance will be all sold out by public auction TUESDAY, FEB. 10, commencing at 10:30 a. m. sharp, rain or shine; we have been instructed by the owner to close positive, without limit or reserve, all of the elegant furniture, upright piano, magnificent brie-a-brac, and elegant collection of oil paintings, same are in first-class condition, as the house was only recently furnished; the front parlor contains a handsome parlor suit, the piano, upholstered in rich brocatelle, was made to order, and cost $300; handsome mahogany finish standing cabinet, also an onyx one, handsome mantel cabinets, French plate, elegant cherry plush-top table, fine pedestals and brass easel, 3 very elegant oil paintings, large figure subjects, "Unexpected Return" and the "Strolling Tumblers," painted by Hembesch; also 4 others, modern subjects; fine French bronze statues, including a pair by Wagner, "Discours" and "Distress," very handsome, and a collection of high-class bric-a-brac, such as Hungarian, French, Doulton, Perzia, Cora Satsuma, Carlsbad; fine Bisque figures in variety, one pair cost $95, very fine groups and smaller Bisques; handsome music-box and lady's companion and chatelaine, pure white stones; Moquet and rugs, carpet, fine lace curtains and a very elaborate piano lamp, fine onyx clock, etc. Also the contents of the kitchen, to contain 3 parlor suits, tables, writing-desk, cabinets, easels, paintings, water-colors, rugs, clocks and numerous vases, a handsome upright piano, cost $650 three months ago, folding-bed, etc.; dining-room, a very fine large oak sideboard, elegantly carved, cost $175; eight leather dining-room chairs, leather lounge, fine oak extension table, fine silverware, carpet, mantel, mirror, clock and bronze, engravings, matting, ice-box, fine silver plated ware; three bedroom suits of elegant design, one of them curled oak; bedroom sets, lamps, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, springs, rugs, toilet sets, Wilton rug, carpet, oak bed, chairs, fine oak bed, etc. Parties in want of fine furniture, as good as new, should attend this sale; bargains can be had; no prices will be named; goods will be sold for cash deposit required; goods to be immediately taken away; catalogue at house; goods on view at 8 o'clock morning of sale.
ESTEY & CAMP,
Auctioneers;
PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS & CO.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences or flats of any size; goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 33 Van Buren-st.

FOLDING BEDS. TELL YOU CAN BEST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 382 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods; contents of houses and hotels a specialty. W., 31 Park-av.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH your house from cellar to garret for cash or partial payments; suburban delivery every day; free delivery within 200 miles. 387 to 393 W. Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $2,000 TO $5,000 CASH to invest in established patent medicine business; money wanted to extend advertisements over large district. Also capitalist with at least $5,000 to buy American patent rights of great English specific for rheumatism. Address K 68, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—PARTNER—BY A PRACTICAL FUR-rier, to open a new house in hats and furs in some Western city. Address M 71, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 180 State-st.

NEW POCKET TARIFF, U. S. CUSTOMS DUTIES, containing McKinley Tariff and Administrative bills. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.
C. W. SHELDON & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. BELL ACKNOWLEDGED THE TRUE RE-vealer of your life. 76 North Clark.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; 1000 CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 142 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR gents' cast-off clothing. Send postal and I will call. G. SCHWARTZ, 379 South State-st.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZABA, 146 Wabash-av.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 379 W. Adams-st.

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SAVE MONEY BY CONSULTING TYPEWRITER headquarters, 144 La Salle-st., near Madison. Telephone 2671.

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FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, BETWEEN WABASH-av. and State-st. Nos. 46 and 48 Bruce-st. To be removed or torn down; both houses can be moved together, so house-movers say; will also sell material if desired. Inquire on premises, 44 Wabash-av., or 3, 159 La Salle-st. P. FARRELL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns.

I HAVE A FASHIONABLE STANDARD AND registered young stallion, foaled 1886, for sale at F. J. Berry's Union Stock-Yard Stable. MARK L. DICKSON.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWN-stone dwelling, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished; near 35th-st., convenient to L. O. trains and cable; rent $1,800. Address A V 152 Tribune office.

TO RENT—
2344 Prairie-av., modern 11-room house.
151 3d-av., 20-room boarding-house.
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT— 211 ILLINOIS-ST.
3-story and basement; 13 rooms; in first-class order. Inquire 276 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 161 LA SALLE-ST.—Modern brick residence, 7 bedrooms; brick barn; corner lot, 86x125; possession can be given at once.

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TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 24 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PIERCE, 111 5th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or of
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 5559 TO 5561 WENTWORTH-AV.—3 Choice 5-room flats; bath, gas, marbles, speaking tubes, shades, etc.; convenient to cable and steam-cars; agent on premises from 2 to 5 p. m.; or apply to
REYNFORD & BELLAMY, 204 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4-ROOM FLAT. 223 MICHI-gan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st.....$14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st.....18.50
5-room flat, 278 Randolph-st.....17.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat 2, 274 Randolph-st., or
V. H. SURGHNOR,
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TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EV-ery modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $25. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON 1 South Side; elegant neighborhood; convenient to cable and L. O. R. R.; to gentlemen only. K 178, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

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TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENT-worth-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 2 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REYFORD & BELLAMY, 204 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

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West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE ON ONTARIO-st., near State, south front, after May 1.
J. W. FARLIN, 38 Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILD-ing (new) for restaurant and boarding house on Lake-av. near World's Fair Grounds. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 5th-st.

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TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND RE-tail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle

Chas. Gossage & Co. | DRESS SILKS.

State and Washington-sts.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SALE.

Preparations for this Sale have been in progress for months, and the culmination of our efforts will be shown in the largest assortment and "Unquestionably the Lowest Prices" ever quoted in the Silk trade.

EVERY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING "BARGAINS" WOULD OF THEMSELVES CREATE A SENSATION.

BLACK SILKS . . . .

100 pieces of our famous $1.50 quality BLACK SURAHS, 24-in. wide, never offered at less than regular price, per yard, sale price } $1.00

75 pieces Black All-Silk FAILLE FRANCAISE, regular $1.00 quality, per yard, sale price } 73c

100 pieces Black All-Silk SATIN RHADAME (20 inches wide), worth one-third more, per yard, sale price } 58c

COL'D SURAHS . . .

Our Entire Spring Assortment of our $1.00 quality COLORED SURAHS, 24 inch, per yard, sale price } 75c

2,500 yards Printed ALL-SILK REGENCE, imported to sell at $1.50, per yard, sale price } 78c

CHINA SILKS . . . .

500 Imported Satin Stripe Printed CHINA SILKS, in Combination Dress Patterns, regular price $1.00, per yard, sale price } 48c

Chas. Gossage & Co. | THREE SPECIAL SALES

TODAY AND TOMORROW.

2,000 Pairs Ladies' Fancy Cotton

HOSIERY,

Boot Patterns, Fancy Stripes, Broken Stripes, Black Boot Patterns,

25c Pair.

Worth 35c, 50c, and 65c.

We will offer 75 pieces 48-Inch Black All-Silk

DRAPERY NETS

75c yard—worth $1.25
95c yard—worth $1.75
$1.25 yard—worth $2.50

We cannot duplicate these values again this season.

800 Pairs Fine Quality Ladies' Kid

SHOES

(Broken sizes), former prices $3.00 to $7.00 per pair, to be closed out at

$1.75 to $2.50 Pair.

Such an opportunity to SAVE MONEY on FINE DRESS SILKS has never been offered.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.

Dress Silks Exclusively.

75 STATE-ST.

This is beyond question the greatest opportunity ever offered to SAVE MONEY on FINE DRESS SILKS.

WE WILL THIS WEEK SELL THE

FINEST QUALITY SILKS

—AT THE—

LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN.

Col'd Novelty Silks

DON'T MISS GETTING SOME OF THESE FINE NOVELTIES.

6,000 YARDS... Finest French Novelties } ALL AT $2.00 THIS WEEK.

Actually worth from $4 to $6 per yd

Not a yard of the above lot cost less than 14 francs in Paris, most of them cost much more, so you see $4.00 to $6.00 is low value to place on them.

5,000 YARDS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOVELTIES, extra fine quality, worth $1.50 to $3 per yd. $1.00

8,000 YARDS EXTRA FINE PLAIN COLORED BENGALINES, Worth $2.50 per yard, at $1.50

2,000 YARDS FINE RICH PLAIDS, Worth $1.00 68c

Black Silks.

5,000 YDS. POUCET'S FINE SILKS, Worth $2.75 and $3.25, BENGALINES and VELOUTINES, Worth $3.00, GIRAUD'S FINEST SILKS, Worth $2.75 and $3.25, } ALL AT $2.00 This Week.

2,000 Yards BLACK GROS GRAIN AND FAILLE, Reduced from $2.00 and $2.25 to } $1.62½

3,000 Yards ALL OUR $1.50 BLACK SILKS This sale at } $1.15

5,000 yards of our 75c BLACK FAILLE, the best 75c Faille in Chicago, will be sold for } 62½c

3,000 yards FINE PEKIN STRIPE and BROCADE SATINS, worth $1.00 to $1.25, will be sold at } 72½c

24-inch BLACK SURAHS, at 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, and 95c; actually worth 69c to $1.25.

China Silks.

200 Pcs. FAST BLACK SHANGHAI SILKS, very best, worth $1.75, and retailed by some at $2.00, only $1.25

100 PCS. EXTRA FINE WHITE JAPANESE, 27 inches wide, worth $1.25, at 75c

250 PCS. WHITE SHANGHAI, 22 inches, worth fully 75c, At 50c

300 Pcs. 28-inch PLAIN COLORED SHANGHAI, All shades, extra value at $1.00, for 75c

200 Pcs. FINEST CHINESE FULL CRINKLE CREPES, a quality not yet shown under $1.50 per yard, in all shades in this sale $1.00

Also an elaborate display of new designs of White and Colored Figures and stripes in fine quality Fast Black Grounds, beautiful styles, which are confined exclusively to our house. All at prices that will at once interest you.

We are not only determined to win your confidence, but we also much prefer to have a great portion of our present enormous stock in cash than merchandise when it comes to moving into our New Store at 111 State-st., which we will do now in a very few weeks.

OUR OWN MAKE

FULL DRESS SHIRTS

—AT—

$1.50 and $2.00.

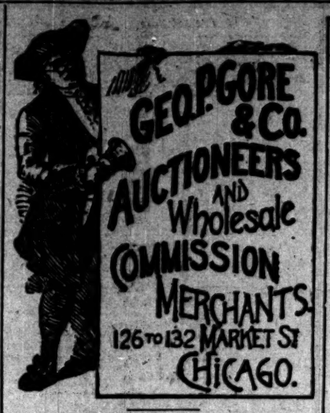
To close a lot of broken lines we offer goods at above prices, which are usually sold for $2.00 to $4.00 each.

We show unequaled varieties, embracing all the latest styles in Imported and Domestic Linen

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

WILSON BROTHERS,

113 AND 115 STATE-ST.



Sales for Week Ending Feb. 14th.

Tuesday—DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING INCLUDING Two Attractive Bankrupt Stocks, One of which consists of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING The other being An Entire Retail Stock of General Dry Goods and Trunks.

Wednesday—BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS INCLUDING Ladies' and Misses' Fine Footwear.

Thursday—CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Tinware, Toys, Hardware, Cutlery.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of Honest Made Goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors; then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on First-Class Furniture. Also the Andrews and other good Folding-Beds.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH-AV., Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR *The Celebrated*

CHOCOLAT MENIER

Annual Sales Exceed 30 MILLION Lbs.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We announce, beginning Today (Monday, Feb. 9),

Our 2d Great Annual Sale

OF

SILKS AND VELVETS,

Upon which occasion we offer, *at prices from 15 to 40 per cent less than regular selling value*, a stock of Silks and Velvets very much the largest and comprising *infinitely* the greatest assortment of weaves and patterns ever shown in Chicago.

The goods are new and fresh, and are from the best makers of silk fabrics in the world, while the patterns are all recent and represent the latest ideas of European designers for the spring of 1891—

Black Silks:
Faille,
Satin Rhadame,
Satin Duchesse,
Gros Royal,
Gros Grain,
Peau de Soie,
Surah,
Spring Novelties.

Colored Silks:
For Street and Evening Wear.
Faille,
Bengaline,
Peau de Soie,
Gros Grain,
Satin Duchesse,
Surah,
Changeable Taffeta.

Summer Silks:
Wash Silks,
Striped Taffeta,
Checked Silks, etc.

Crepes:
Plain, Brocaded, etc.,
Crepe de Chine, etc.

Novelty Effects:
Novelties in Plaids,
Novelties in Stripes,
Novelties in Swivel Figures,
Novelties in Broche Figures,
Novelties in Brocade Figures.

Figured Silks:—An Immense Variety,
Including Many Exclusive Designs.
Printed Japanese and Shanghai Silk,
Printed Peau de Soie,
Printed Surah, plain and changeable ground

Velvets:
Blacks and Colors. Special reductions.

The following few items indicate the character of the reductions:

18-in. Black Faille, 60c (worth $1.00).
24-in. Black Faille, 95c (worth $1.25).
28-in. Black Plain India, 85c (worth $1.25).
24-in. Black Gros Grain, 92½c (worth $1.25).
24-in. Black Satin Rhadames (*Special*), $1.25 (worth $1.75).
Novelty Brocade in colors, $1.60 (worth $2.50 to $3.00).
Col'd Faille (full line) 92½c (worth $1.25.)
India Silks of all grades up to the finest qualities at correspondingly great reductions.

The object of this sale (at the very low prices marked) is to increase the business at this usually quiet time of the year, and to emphasize more strongly to the purchasing public of Chicago and vicinity the fact that our Silk Department is "SILK HEADQUARTERS."

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Black Dress Goods

Upwards of 3,000 yards 36-inch FINE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, Rich Silk Lustre, Regular 50c quality } PER YARD 29c

About 3,500 yds. of 46-inch EXTRA FINE, RICH, LUSTROUS TAMISE CLOTH, very Fashionable and Durable, always sold at $1.00 yd } 75c

3 Cases 40-Inch Jet and Blue Black SILK FINISH HENRIETTA, Regular $1.50 quality } $1.00

We assure our patrons that these are Three Offerings of EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW SPRING

WASH DRESS GOODS.

	PER YD
ELEGANT DRESS GINGHAMS	10c
FINE TOILE DU NORD CHAMBRAYS	12½c
HANDSOME SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS	15c
IMPORTED SCOTCH GINGHAMS in New Style Plaids, Checks, and Stripes	20c

We have now received all the latest novelties in French Sateens, Figured Lawns, Printed India Gauzes, French and Scotch Ginghams and French Batiste.

We have still left about FIFTY THOUSAND yards of those GOOD PRINTED SHIRTINGS, CHEVIOTS, AND STANDARD PRINTS at 3c YD

Not more than 30 yds. will be sold to each customer.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

IT IS TOWN TALK!

CARPET AND FURNITURE SALE

Our prices have no reference to original cost, and this sale has reached proportions far beyond expectations. This, the second week, we call attention to the following:

OUR WELL-KNOWN *Turkish . . Lounge* ALL HAIR, Covered to Own Selection. $15.75

HANDSOME *Chamber . . Suits* Antique or XIV. Century Finish, Including SPRING MATTRESS. $17.80

	EACH.
18 Commodes, all woods, worth up to $12.50	$4.75
50 Upholstered Parlor Chairs, in Silk Tapestry and Plush	$5.75
14 Large Lounge Leather Arm-Chairs	$16.50 and $25.00

All goods paid for will be stored until May 1 Free of Charge.

MADE-UP RUGS, in Brussels, Velvet, and Wilton, will be offered, in the following sizes, at about HALF VALUE.

3.9x7.5	4.10x6.9	6.0x8.6	8.3x 9.9	8.3x11.4	10.6x12.4
4.2x6.0	6.00x7.0	6.0x9.0	8.3x10.0	8.3x12.0	10.6x13.3

IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT:

140 prs. Handsome Chenille Curtains, Dado top and bottom, extra heavy Frieze, worth $8.50 } $5.75 PAIR.

100 pairs Irish Point Curtains—3½ yds. long, —cost $5.00 to import, will be sold } $3.75 PAIR.

Remnants in Matting, Floor Cloth and Linoleum, in odd lengths, will be sold regardless of cost,

FURS | J. T. Shayne & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, 191 & 193 State-st., CHICAGO.

ALASKA SEALSKIN GARMENTS and all FASHIONABLE FURS at prices much lower than value to reduce stock.

HEALTH FOOD CO.

WESTERN AGENCY. GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1601-1606 WABASH-AV.

The object of eating is to take food and nothing else. Every household would be greatly benefited by the exclusive use of Health Foods, which are at once the richest, most economical, and most palatable. Send for pamphlets, free.

Cook's Tours to Europe,

Egypt, Palestine, Japan, Norway, Russia, and Round the World.

All traveling expenses included. Descriptive illustrated pamphlets for season 1891 now ready. When sending designate which series desired.

THOS. COOK & SON, (Estab. Half a Century). 261 and 1235 Broadway, N. Y. "Times Building," Philadelphia. 201 South Clark-st., Chicago. 332 Washington-st., Boston.

The Chicago Tribune IS EVERY DAY SENDING OVER 25,000 COPIES DIRECT FROM ITS OWN OFFICE TO NEWSDEALERS AT THE LOWEST TRADE PRICE. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1 to $10 for a box of candy, PAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

Fowler ARTIFICIAL EYES. SENSITIVE EYES COMPLICATED CASES SPECIALTIES. 20 Madison-st., Near Wabash-av.

Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891—TEN PAGES.

CHICAGO'S CRACK RIDERS

SOME OF THE CYCLISTS WHO HAVE MADE GOOD RECORDS.

Lumsden, Van Sicklen, Githens, Thorne, Barrett, and Others—Races They Have Won and Their Outlook for Next Season—Interest in the Suspension of Eastern Cracks—Uncertainty About Tuttle's Training — The Pullman Road Race—Other Cycling Matters.

Never before in the history of the League of American Wheelmen has anything raised so much discussion as the suspension question, and when the Racing Board suspended all of the Eastern cracks Chicago racing men had practically this year's races at their mercy. Their hopes are destined to be short-lived, and if the stand taken by a cycling publication is correct the men will be reinstated at the meeting of the board Feb. 18 in Philadelphia.

One member of the Racing Board has openly expressed his opinion that the men were illegally suspended, and according to the constitution and by-laws of the league are still amateurs. That such may be the case is the wish of every Chicago racing man. The local riders only ask for fair play and desire the racing board to make a rule whereby Western men will have the same freedom as their more fortunate Eastern brethren.

It is uncertain about Tuttle's racing this year, but should he decide to again go into training Chicago will be represented by the same men as last year, with the addition of one or two dark horses, which the Pullman road race will no doubt uncover. At the head of Chicago's crack riders must be placed Arthur C. Lumsden, and his mile without pace makers in 2:30 flat will stand for years.

In second place is N. H. Van Sicklen, known as the "Old War Horse," and the medals he has won in the last ten years' racing will fill a peck measure. Though a trifle old he is still in the ring and can go a mile when fit under 2:35. He has always been an advocate of the ordinary, but rumor has it that Van will ride a safety fitted with pnuematic tires this year.

No. 3 is Herbert Githens, whose second to Anthony when he made the quarter-mile record last fall proclaims him first-class. Githens is the youngest racing man of the lot, he having started to race but shortly after last year's Pullman road race. He is considered the coming man.

King of Safety Riders.

No. 4 is William C. Thorne, the king of safety riders. Though never in condition, he can go a mile well under 2:40. His position as Secretary of a large Chicago house gives him but little time to train. Besides, he says that training makes him thin and it is too much like work.

No. 5 is George K. Barrett, who believes in riding with his head as well as his legs and feet, and most of his races are won that way. He is without doubt the smartest rider in the West, and to beat him a man must be seconds faster. George has made fast time, and finished second to Hoyland Smith from the fifty-yard mark in 2:30, making his time equal to 2:34 had he finished the mile. He lost by a foot.

No. 6 is H. R. Winship, who is always sure of a place, and is in this respect the best team race rider in the West. Though he does not reach the tape first very often he is always close up, and is the safest rider of them all. His last race he won, beating Lumsden, Barrett, and Van Sicklen. The race was about five miles on the road, and he won it by 300 yards. He also will forsake the ordinary for a safety, and will do most of his racing on the low wheel this year.

No. 7 is E. J. Roberts of the West Side, a safety rider who is sure to be near the front this year. With a little more experience he will be hard to beat.

No. 8 is Frank Fanning, who had the pleasure on several occasions of seeing some of the much-talked-of Eastern cracks follow him over the tape. Frank was married recently and says he is undecided as to his going into training this spring. He may skip the Pullman, but summer will find him hard at work with the rest.

No. 9 is F. Ed Spooner, the long-distance champion. His racing will be done in the longer distance events for the purpose of protecting his right to the title of 100 mile champion of America.

Won Class Races.

No. 10 is Harry Dennison of Englewood, who won several good class races while he was an Eastern year. He will no doubt greatly improve this year and be up with the leaders at the finish.

No. 11 is H. J. Winn of the Illinois Club, a clever rider and one who will bear watching this year.

No. 13 is little Bobby Thorne, who, mounted on a road-wheel, won the class race at the league meet last year. He is but 15 years old and can ride a mile under 2:50 on a road-wheel. Two years more, barring accidents, and some of the cracks of today will trail his little wheel over the tape.

No. 13 is hard to pick and the great Pullman Road race is liable to name the man to occupy the position.

Bicycle riders as a rule have spent the winter pleasantly and with the Chicago craze, indoor ball, kept up the club interest, and where resignations were the rule in winters past applications are now numerous and club feeling is high.

To have the winner of the Pullman Road race among its members is what the Chicago clubs strive for each year, and already the question is frequently asked: "Who is going to win this year?" Up to date the Chicago Club has decidedly the best of it, having won the time medal each year and the race each year but two. It was won once by the Æolus and last year by the Illinois Club. The time medal has been won twice by Winship and twice by Lumsden. The first race was won by H. R. Winship, the second by Arthur E. Lumsden, the third by Frank Bodach, and the fourth by Charles Knisely. The prize has always been the same and will be this year, a high grade bicycle.

For Many Races.

It is estimated that over 200 will enter and 150 start, although the race does not take place until Decoration-Day quite a number are already in training.

This year promises to be a lively one, and already have dates been set by cities for race meets. Detroit, with the league meet July 4 and 5, will set the ball rolling, and racing men will be kept busy until fall, winding up the season in September at Peoria or Chicago. A movement is now on foot to have two meets at Parkside this year, one early in the year for local riders only, and a monster meet in the fall to which the cracks of the United States will be invited. The prize list will contain a number of valuable trophies and will compare favorably with any that will be given this year. The only drawback to a successful meet at Parkside is the track, which is four laps to the mile. Though considered perfectly safe and fast by our local riders it is pronounced unsafe and slow by visitors, and the Eastern men may refuse to ride on it, as they did last year when here.

It seems almost a pity that the track was not properly banked at the turns in the first place. Enough money has been spent to make it really first-class. In rebanking the turns the men made a mistake in not grading the track from the pole instead of starting from the center and grading to the outside. The track, as it now is, is diahshaped and considerably lower in the center than it should be.

Chicago has never had a good track, nor have the local riders had the advantages of their Eastern rivals. That the men are as good as they are is wonderful. When the proposed Chicago Athletic Club has built its home and is in shape to enter men to compete under its colors, which means suitable training quarters and attention, Chicago racing men will finish in the front. Even as it is, Chicago has won over 95 per cent of the team races in which its riders have competed, and today has ridden fast men than any other city in the Union.

HIS STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Miss Fitzsimmons Describes His Battle with Dempsey.

Before I say anything regarding my battle with Jack Dempsey I first want to tell you why it was I came to America. Of course you know that over in Australia there are very few big purses to fight for, and there are plenty of pugilists to grab up all the money that is made. Therefore when a man gets well toward the top of his class he finds that he will have to fight more for stakes than purses, and even then he has to divide up his winnings with his backer. This is no more than fair, as it is the backer who risks the money; but after a pugilist has trained for a battle, and all these expenses, together with those for seconding, etc., are paid, he will find he has very little left out of his share of the winnings. Notwithstanding this there are many men in Australia who aspire to pugilistic honors, and knowing that they run chances of not being able to make both ends meet by fighting they find some other occupation at which they may make a fair living. I was a boss blacksmith by trade and made my living that way, while the money made by boxing went to swell my little bank account.

I had boxed many men in Australia, and while many conceded that I had the best right to the title of middleweight champion, still there was some dispute, Jem Hall claiming the title in Australia, while Bill McCarthy, who had gone to San Francisco, also claimed to be the representative champion of my fatherland. I wanted to fight both of these men, and as Hall was easier for me to get at than McCarthy, who was 7,000 miles away, I directed my attention toward him. Well, we met and I defeated him in five rounds, for a small amount. He was not satisfied with this and kept making talk until finally I put up £500 in the *Referee* office in Sydney to make a match with Hall or any other middleweight in Australia. There was no answer to this challenge, but Hall kept on talking. Finally I heard that he was going to spar at Larry Foley's Athletic Hall in Sydney, and I resolved to go there and challenge him from the stage, so that he would have no chance to escape me. I did this, saying I would make the stake as large or as small as he wanted, and that I would fight him again with any sort of gloves he might select. In answer to the challenge he said:

Came to America.

"Gentlemen, I am going to America by the Zealandia, which sails tomorrow afternoon, and so I will not be at liberty to accept the challenge of Mr. Fitzsimmons, much as I should like to do so. If he will come to America I shall only be too glad to meet him in a contest there."

I went home, had a talk with my wife, and then and there resolved to go to San Francisco to fight him. Accordingly I packed up what few traps I needed, and went aboard the Zealandia about noon the next day. I looked about for Hall, but he had not yet come aboard, and I leaned over the side to see him when he should come up the gangplank. Finally he came in sight, and looking up saw me.

Now, of course, I don't pretend to know whether it was seeing me on board the steamship which caused him to change his mind or not, but anyway he turned straight around and walked away, ordering his baggage to be taken back up-town again.

The Zealandia sailed without him, much to the surprise of the steward, who was to bring him over.

From what I have heard and read in some of the newspapers since the fight, there must be a great many people who think I am a heavyweight, and that I had to go through a very severe course of training to get down, so that in my fighting clothes I should weigh only 154 pounds. Now, although I had a long time in which to train, my course of training was neither long nor severe, as I did not have very much weight to take off. Although I look very large and tall for a middleweight, you must remember that my legs are comparatively thin, and that is where a great deal of the weight usually comes in a man. You will, no doubt, be surprised when I tell you that before coming to this country I never fought at over 148 pounds in my life, and I looked fully as big and strong then as I do now. Naturally, I walk about weighing, stripped, about 162 or 164 pounds, and I seldom go over that. So you can see at the outside I had only about twelve pounds to take off, and that does not seem much when compared with what some fighters have to reduce when going into battle.

In the Ring.

When we entered the ring that was the first time I had ever seen Dempsey or he me, as far as I know, and I suppose we eyed one another with a good deal of interest as we sat in the opposite corners, waiting to be weighed, to shake hands, and for the fight to begin. Some papers said that I appeared serious as I sat in my corner, but it was only anxiety for the battle to commence. Then came the sound of time and we faced each other.

I saw that I could worry him a great deal by feinting at him with both my left and right, and that every time I feinted he would jump back. Now, if there is one thing above another which will tire a man out quick it is walking backward. For a man will find it far easier to walk twenty miles forward than to walk one backward, and I then and there resolved to make Jack do as much walking backwards as possible. You know a twenty-four-foot ring is a big place in which to get away from a man, and Dempsey displayed great wariness and generalship in getting away from me, so that I had great trouble to get him into a corner so that he could not get away, but would have to either exchange blows or clinch.

From what I have always heard of Dempsey, in the greater portion of his fights his cleverness and generalship have placed him in the position where he could take the center of the ring at the start of the fight and keep it for the greater portion of the contest, making his opponent do most of the running. I felt that I was big enough and strong enough and clever enough to take the center of the ring and make Jack do the running. As the fight progressed I did this and found that it worried Dempsey a great deal. When I would get him in a corner almost all he apparently thought of was how he could get out of that corner, and not how he could hit me or I him, and I think it was as much to this fact as to anything else that I owe my victory. I have a fashion of sending my left in on a person's head and then almost simultaneously putting my right in on the short ribs, on the wind, or over the heart. This method seemed to puzzle Jack a good deal, for, although he stopped my left a great many times, I was almost always successful in placing my right in good and hard on his body. These body blows, I know from experience, tell very much on a man, and I think it was those more than any other blows that placed the Nonpareil at my mercy toward the end of our contest.

Toward the final portion of the battle it sort of went against my grain to be forced to give a good, game man and a fair fighter such as Dempsey proved himself to be any more punishment, but Dempsey himself, the referee, and the audience demanded it and I had to do it. I think, however, that a referee should be empowered to render a decision when in his own opinion a fight has gone far enough and one man has decidedly the best of it. If this were the case boxing would be more gentlemanly and less brutal.

Now the battle is all over and I am the champion of the world, I shall be only too glad to be of service to Jack at any time, and will be pleased to spar for his benefit, if he takes one, at any place I can get to without interfering with my contracts with other people.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND MEN TO STRIKE.

Workers in the Connellsville Coke Region to Quit Tuesday.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A strike of 17,000 coke-workers will be formally inaugurated in the Connellsville coke region next Tuesday. The smaller operators made a last effort to secure a settlement without a strike. A conference with the Workers' Wage-Scale Committee was held yesterday. An extension of the present scale to March was asked. The workers' committee refused to agree to anything but the signing of the scale in the present shape or a general scale signed by all operators. The small operators now have their backs up over the action and will fight to the best of their ability. One announced that he intended to board his works up. None of the big companies, Frick, McClure, Schoonmaker, and Southwest, have made any overtures to the Wage-Scale Committee of the workers. Another conference is improbable as a number of the Scale Committee left tonight for Columbus, O., to attend the annual convention of the United Mine Workers. The miners want an advance, and the operators want a reduction. The big operators can easily stand a suspension, or at least they pose in that light. The demands on the coke trade are not heavy at present on account of overproductiveness. The large companies have arranged matters with their consumers for the coming struggle. It promises to be long and stubborn.

MAY PUT THEM ON RECORD

REPUBLICAN FOES OF THE ELECTION BILL IN HOT WATER.

They Fear Some Move Will Be Made in the Senate That Will Oblige Them to Go on Record Without Any Equivocation—Senator Voorhees as a Criminal Lawyer—Sir Julian Pauncefote and the London Papers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Washington is now packed with visitors. Hotels turn people away every day. It is only in the largest houses that guests have room to move about. The agents of the various interests that seek special legislation are here also in great numbers. It is during the closing days of a Congress that some of the most effective work in this direction is done. Everything in relation to special legislation is possible at such a time. It would not be safe for any one to make predictions. The silver combination is at present the unhappiest and the most angry. The silver men are working as they have never worked before to pull something out of the combination made by them to defeat the Election bill. It is a question whether the Election bill is absolutely out of the way. The Democrats believe that it is. If they did not they would not withdraw their obstructions to public measures. The Republicans do not say much. But during the last days of Congress it would not be surprising if some move were made which would place the Republicans who voted with the Democrats on the closure resolution directly on record on some simple proposition embodying in a few words the principles of the Election bill. Several Republican Senators have given as an excuse for their disapproval of the Election bill that it was cumbersome and impractical. It is not probable that any legislation can be passed, but it is more than probable that the Republicans who went into the silver combination will be brought to the front and made to say yes or no to a proposition relating to this election business, a proposition to which no real Republican can object. In other words, they will be made to define their position more clearly. For a moment it is in a fog.

Call It a Revolutionary Measure.

Several of the Republicans in their explanation of their positions have laid great stress upon the fact that the closure resolution was a revolutionary measure and therefore could not command the approval of their conscience. This is the argument of Senator Ingalls. These Republicans say: "Give us an election measure pure and simple and we will show you how stalwart we are." All this goes to show that these gentlemen are uncomfortable in their present position, uncertain as to its. The proposition to more clearly define their defection from the party does not add to their comfort. Senator Ingalls dwells with great emphasis upon the revolutionary character of the closure resolution, for which no high minded patriot could vote. It is difficult for the average intellect to see the revolutionary character in a resolution which simply provides means to stop at some particular place the everlasting flow of wordy talk in the Senate, sometimes dignified by the name of debate. Under this "revolutionary" rule of procedure outlined by Senator Aldrich, after a hour or four weeks should be given to a subject, then the leader of the majority would be authorized to come in and ask the Chair to stop the debate and proceed to a vote. But then only after thirty minutes should be given for additional told to every single member of the Senate. It would be interesting to have Senator Ingalls point out the exact character of the revolution involved in this way of getting down to business and arriving at a result. It would make a good subject for one of those essays which the magazine editors are always anxious to obtain from the brilliant Senator from Kansas.

Senator Voorhees' Illness.

Senator Daniel Voorhees of Indiana is confined to his bed with rheumatism and a kind of heart trouble. Senator Voorhees is now in his fourteenth year in the Senate and has been reelected again for a full terms. This will complete a service of twenty years in the Senate, if he should live. The Senator is one of the most popular members on the Democratic side. He is an extreme partisan, but in private life he talks but little politics. He is a figure at the great dinner-tables of the capital, a great story-teller, and is an eloquent man, judged by the standards of twenty years ago. The days of mere eloquence have passed away in Congress. The flights of fervid oratory no longer make impressions. Flowers of speech are at a discount. Clear, direct, business statements are the only speeches which produce impressions in the Congressional discussions. A clear, cold, incisive style, containing a possible vein of sarcasm, with the suggestion of keen analysis, are to be found in the most popular speeches. Senator Voorhees belongs to the class of emotional speakers. Carried away by passion or the excitement of an argument he produces a grand effect upon popular assemblies. Of late years he has taken but little part in the debates. He belongs to the forceful men of the period of the war and reconstruction period.

There is a marked distinction between the men of that period and the men of the present. The elder statesmen appear to have the advantage. They are broader minded. They have more vigorous personalities and more individual characteristics. Generally they are not as good business-men. They know none of the arts of modern money-making. Senator Voorhees is tall. He is broad shouldered, with a powerful figure. His head is large. His forehead is broad and high, his eyes are blue, his nose straight, his broad, colored face is smooth shaven with the exception of a light brown mustache and chin whiskers. He is an intense blonde. The brown hair on his head has become quite thin, yet in spite of his 63 years his hair shows almost no signs of gray. He always wears his hair quite long. He nearly always dresses in black. He walks with an easy, swinging stride and is a most graceful and picturesque looking man. It would be impossible for him to make an awkward move. He has all the dignity of an Indian, while underneath his gravity there is a keen appreciation of fun. For many years he was known as the "silver-tongued orator of the Wabash" on account of his easy, flowing, flowery phrases and the musical tones of his voice.

Saved Many Men from the Gallows.

I would like to know just how many men the Senator has saved from the gallows. He is always sent for when there is any perfectly desperate case to be defended. If a man has committed a murder for which there are no palliating circumstances, Senator Daniel Voorhees is generally retained. This is particularly true in the South and West. The intense individuality, the fiery personality, and the rushing flow of his torrid eloquence can always be trusted before a country jury. His success in this direction is so remarkable as to constitute one of the most interesting features in his career as a lawyer. He has many interesting experiences in this direction which he has related to the great pleasure of people who have had the opportunity of sitting with him at a dinner table. Several times he has been sent for as far as Fort Smith, in Arkansas, to try some of the cases of crimes committed in the strip known as murder-land in Indian Territory. The Senator said one day that he never saw anything that better illustrated the condition of affairs in that region than the fact that the gallows outside the court-house was always kept standing. It had an effect of stimulating the energies of the counsel for the defense when coming in and going out of the court-house to see this machine of death standing there, its black outlines standing in relief upon the yellow flat prairie against the cold gray sky of prairie land.

In Combination with Blackburn.

His associate in these defenses is often Senator Blackburn. Senator Blackburn has a tremolo stop in his very deep bass voice. He performs the pathetic part before a jury. The two Senatorial stars, taken in combination, never fail to bring a jury clean off its feet. Given a case where a murder has been committed through some fancied insult to a woman, or where a crime has been committed in retaliation for some alleged dishonor to a family, and no Western or Southern jury would ever convict when Senator Daniel Voorhees is in charge of the defense. He never lost a case of this kind. His most noted success in this direction was the acquittal of ex-Congressman Phil Thompson. The history of this case it is not necessary to repeat. But if there ever was a case apparently without defense this was the one. Before any jury in England Mr. Thompson would have gone straight to the gallows within three weeks' time. But before a Kentucky jury under the fiery eloquence of Senator Voorhees he was acquitted among cheers and shouts of enthusiasm. That is one of the peculiarities of this kind of defense, that it not only acquits the prisoner, but in the floods of eloquence poured out in the court-room the prisoner becomes washed clean of the stain of all crime. He is even gilded with the glory of a hero, his resplendency further intensified by the aureole of a martyr, and goes forth to the public a distinguished man who has performed a service to the community.

Pauncefote and the Tram-Car.

One of the amusing things in connection with the Bering Sea controversy is the sensation made in the English newspapers over Sir Julian Pauncefote's interview, and his denial thereof. The London evening newspapers are much more sensational than our own. The street hawkers are always seeking for some incident to attract by their howlings the masses who pass up and down the Strand. It makes no difference to them where this incident occurred, provided it is something out of the usual way. I have seen some of the London evening penny papers adorned with startling headlines over some murder among the peasants or workmen off in some obscure part of the continent. It would be displayed and printed in as sensational a way as if it were a tremendous local tragedy. There is everything done in the headlines to suggest that it is a local thing. Now I will venture that the real point of criticism in these sensational dispatches about the British Minister is not that he has talked upon the subject, but that he rode in a tram-car. The picture of a British Ambassador riding in a tram-car is one hard for the London public to comprehend. I doubt whether any foreign Ambassador in London would venture to ride even in a 'bus. The tram-cars are only used in the outskirts of London and are chiefly patronized by the working people. The English people, who disapprove of interviewing and are great sticklers for dignity upon the part of their officials, can conceive of no more undignified or vulgar picture than their distinguished Ambassador trundling along in a tram-car, talking in an off-hand, democratic way with a newspaper reporter. If he should be recalled or sternly rebuked by the Foreign Office you may be sure that the tram-car will be at the bottom of the whole thing.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

SOCIETY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Death of Secretary Windom Causes an Early Ending of the Season.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The National Capital's social season is nearly over. The sudden ending of the official season by the death of Secretary Windom has caused a notable waning of all gayeties, as the private entertaining in the majority of cases had been arranged to accord with the dates left free of the avalanche of evening card receptions and Cabinet dinners in executive circles. Mrs. McKee had planned at the outset of the season to follow up the ball in the East Room given a year since in honor of the daughter of Col. Elliott Shepard by a similar entertainment before the arrival of Ash Wednesday. This plan, however, has been frustrated by the indisposition of first one and then another of the President's family. The indefinite postponement of official entertainments will singularly enough do away with the Presidential reception to the general public planned for the evening of Feb. 10. Last season the public reception was omitted because of a similar suspension of gayeties as a mark of respect to the family of Secretary Tracy. Thus there has been no public evening reception during the present Administration, though ample opportunities have been afforded the public for a daylight glimpse of the interior of the White House by Mrs. Harrison's Saturday afternoon receptions, and the informal tri-weekly handshaking held at noon by the President in the East Room.

Among the events of the season the balls of the Bowling Club, the fortnightly meetings of the Dancing Class, the bal poudre at Dr. Hammond's, the Dumblane Hunt ball, the three parties given by the Dancing Club, the début ball of Miss Helen Carroll, the cotillons of the Washington Assembly, the Spanish Legation ball and fête, and the coming ball at the Mexican Legation were enough of gayety to stretch over six months instead of six weeks, while the weddings of Miss Fuller, Miss Audenreid, Miss Cooper, Miss Janney, Miss Wilson, and Miss Woods, whose bridal roses have scarcely yet faded, made beautiful and interesting spectacles.

Mr. Gozo Fateno, the newly-appointed Japanese Minister, accompanied by his wife, has been busily engaged since the date of his arrival making the rounds of calls. Each new member of the diplomatic corps, upon his arrival in Washington, after presenting his credentials to the President, is expected to make the first calls upon every other member of the corps, after which the rounds of the Cabinet must be made, and then the families of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the wives of Senators must be honored by the initial call. To omit this duty would mean social ostracism to the delinquent diplomat. Mme. Fateno has already accomplished the major share of this difficult task and has moreover scored for herself an enviable record in the feminine portion of society for the elegance of her toilets, the fine apparel being ably supplemented by the perfect ease of manner which marks the accomplished woman of the world. The materials selected for the gowns and wraps, which plainly evince in make-up the hands of a Parisian modiste, are rich satins, brocades, and velvets. The soft, clinging stuffs of native manufacture have so far been wholly discarded with that wise foresight which knows them to be unbecoming draperies for the diminutive figure possessed by the Minister's wife.

The marriage of Miss Lay, daughter of the Consul-General to Ottawa, to Assistant Secretary of State Wharton will take place Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Hobson, with whom Miss Lay has made her home for several seasons past. There will be only a small party of relatives, including Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, at the marriage, which will be followed by a reception.

Prominent among the coming events will be the marriage of Mrs. Gordon McKay to Mr. Woodbury Blair of this city. No date has yet been set for the event, but both parties frankly admit their engagement when spoken to on the subject is likely that the near future will see them man and wife. By the terms of the divorce obtained at Newport last summer by Mrs. McKay she receives an annual income of $25,000, which is hers for life irrespective of whether or not she elects to marry again. At present there are some technicalities still pending in the suit, and it is probable that the marriage will follow immediately upon the successful adjustment of this matter. Mrs. McKay has been cordially received by Mr. Blair's family and an extensive circle of relatives, who have shown her every attention.

DETROIT BUSINESS-MEN THANK BLAINE.

They Approve Reciprocity and Ask for a Continuance of the Policy.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.—The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of Detroit last evening to James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington:

On behalf of the members of this exchange, embracing the principal financial, commercial, and manufacturing interests of this city, and in behalf of the very large number of merchants and manufacturers of this State who approve not only of reciprocity with South and Central America but all America, we acknowledge our appreciation of the commercial advantages gained by you for our common country through the agreement completed with Brazil, and we urge a continuance of your efforts to open up avenues of reciprocal trade and commerce, particularly with Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 8.—The *Telegram*, organ of the Newfoundland Government, publishes a fierce attack on Canada and England in connection with the collapse of their reciprocity negotiations between the country and the United States. It says it was already agreed between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bond, which only awaited the signature of the British Minister. The *Telegram* continues: "It seems that the mischief has been wrought at London, not Washington. Canada has no influence with the American Government, not a particle, but with the Imperial Government it is different. Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, who are in effect the Dominion Government, have managed to persuade the imperial authorities that a treaty between the United States and Newfoundland would be detrimental to the interests of Canada, and so her Majesty's assent is withheld."

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

CHAT ABOUT MATTERS OF INTEREST ON THE OTHER SIDE.

All England Agog to Learn the Terms of the Irish Settlement, Which Are to Be Made Public Thursday—Liberals Apprehensive Lest Mr. Gladstone Has Made Concessions Which His Party Cannot Sanction—Close Call for the Government on the Catholic Disability Bill.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Feb. 7.—For the moment there is outward peace among the Irish members. Thursday we are to learn the precise terms on which their quarrels have been settled. Of course it is said that Mr. Gladstone has satisfied the advocates of home rule by giving them the substance of Mr. Parnell's four points. At any rate, Mr. Parnell made the concessions the price of his disappearance, and, if he retires from the leadership, it naturally follows that he has obtained what he wanted, or something approaching it. The story that Mr. Parnell raised his terms rests mainly upon the view of his newspaper, *United Ireland*, which has just published an article showing that it will be necessary for the Irish Parliament to control the militia, and setting forth other claims which would place the country on the same level as the Australian colonies, even to the extent of fixing the tariff. No English statesman dare listen to such demands, and the people are wondering if, in the desire to avenge himself on Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell is only advocating what he well knows cannot be conceded, in order to destroy Mr. Gladstone's opportunity and power of dealing with the Irish question in any shape.

On the other hand, it is argued that in the present temper of many of his followers Mr. Gladstone can hardly have gone beyond the views of Mr. John Morley; that is to say, he has promised an endeavor to give the Irish Parliament control of the police, which shall be purely a civil force, not semi-military as at present, with the further sop that if, within a given time, the Imperial Parliament has not settled the land question, that subject shall be handed over to the Irish Parliament. The present attitude of the Gladstone section would hardly warrant so much as these concessions, and it is difficult to believe, in the face of Sir William Harcourt's strong protests to his chief, that the Liberal leader has done more than this.

Parnell Can't Hope to Be Trusted.

There is, in fact, some suspicion that Mr. Parnell is doing a bit of make-believe, that he is professing to be satisfied, in order to cover his retreat. It is well known that however tender Mr. Gladstone's feelings may be toward him he can never hope to be trusted by the other leading men on either side of the House. Be this as it may, the statement that Mr. Parnell has been satisfied by Gladstonian assurances is causing no small anxiety respecting the details to be revealed next Thursday, lest Mr. Gladstone may have surrendered too much in order to carry out his big home-rule scheme. The public is in the dark as to the terms of the arrangement. If a settlement has been made that satisfies Mr. Parnell, unless the latter has suddenly abandoned five-sixths of his demands it is greatly feared that one of the first results will be to cause serious disintegration in Mr. Gladstone's own camp. Some of the McCarthyites are by no means pleased at the prospect of Mr. Parnell continuing to be de facto leader whoever may be de jure chief, and many of the non-conformist Liberals will not be content with the mere pretense of Mr. Parnell's retirement, which is reported to be contemplated under this new settlement. It was rumored this morning that seventy of Mr. Gladstone's supporters were wavering in their allegiance because Mr. Parnell's retirement is not likely to be more than a subterfuge.

Harcourt Unpopular with Irishmen.

Sir William Harcourt's attitude toward his chief is becoming so distrustful that his conduct in Parliament is a subject of nightly interest to both sides of the House. According to present prospects Sir William Harcourt is likely to be the successor in the leadership. He is not, however, held in great respect by the Irish members. Strange as it may seem, these members have some regard for Mr. Balfour, They admire his courage, notwithstanding all their parliamentary fireworks. They cannot ignore his success, and they realize that he is a man of much more backbone than his predecessors, Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Shaw-Le Fevre, or even Mr. Morley. As to Sir William Harcourt, he has never been forgiven for his attacks on the Irish party; and Irish members realize as completely as anybody that among the whole crowd of modern politicians there are none so ready to change opinions for the sake of office. Nevertheless he is Mr. Gladstone's most powerful henchman, and he has made no secret of his intense annoyance that his chief kept up negotiation with any of the Irish party, instead of "leaving them to stew in their own juice."

A pretty comedy is in progress in the Commons. Mr. Morley's motion for a vote of censure on the Irish policy hangs fire, because the Gladstonians desire to know the nature of Mr. Parnell's settlement before entering on debate of Mr. Morley's motion. Discussion on the Tithes bill is unnecessarily prolonged in order to throw discussion of Mr. Morley's resolution after Thursday.

Catholic Disabilities.

The next most important Parliamentary incident of the week has been associated with Mr. Gladstone's bill for relieving Catholics appointed to the Lord Chancellorship or Vice Royalty of Ireland from their religious disabilities. Sir John Pope Hennessey's amendment to wipe out of the statute book everything that imposed protestantism on the Sovereign was withdrawn at Mr. Gladstone's personal and urgent request. Mr. Gladstone therefore had the field to himself, and it proved a congenial task to discourse on the connection between the constitution and theology. As a piece of declamation and as enforcing the principles of civil and religious liberty it was one of the finest speeches ever made in the House of Commons, but it was in strange contrast to Mr. Gladstone's previously expressed views in his well-known pamphlets upon Vaticanism. There was no apparent cause or justification for discussing what is generally regarded as a sentimental grievance.

Mr. Gladstone has not explained his motives for this remarkable step, and yet he must have been actuated by considerations of some kind before he would give additional annoyance to the nonconformists beyond the irritation they already feel because of his alliance with Mr. Parnell. One view is current which has not been commented upon in any of the London papers. It is that Mr. Gladstone has by no rule so much in view that he not only wishes to appoint Lord Ripon to the Vice-Royalty and Sir Charles Russell to the Lord Chancellorship if the Liberal Home-Rule ship sails into port, but also that he is anxious to assure the Irish people that he is a more true and earnest friend of their country than the "uncrowned King."

The Government defeated Mr. Gladstone's bill, but had much cause for anxiety. They dared not leave the matter an open question. They feared the desertion of many Liberal-Unionists. Their Protestant supporters were so urgent that the bill should be rejected that the Cabinet determined to treat it as a vote of confidence. The Duke of Norfolk, an active Government supporter, bitterly complained that Catholic claims for justice were sacrificed to the noisy declamations of heated bigotry, and Dr. Joseph Parker, as the mouthpiece of the nonconformists, has again assailed Mr. Gladstone for touching this thorny subject.

Dying of the Hiccough.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Six weeks ago Alice Woodward of Birmingham was taken with a fit of hiccoughing. The doctors have been unable to stay it and the girl has become so weak and thin that she is in danger of dying unless relief comes soon. Electricity has no effect on her. The hiccoughing is produced or greatly intensified when the patient attempts to take food, and yesterday the physicians injected nourishment into the system in order to avert the difficulty. This had to a certain extent the desired effect. A great many remedies have been suggested, but none seem thus far to have any favorable effect.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

CHICAGO JUSTICE IS EXPENSIVE.

So at Least a Number of the Real-Estate Dealers Say.

Real-estate men and house-renting agents are asking the question:

"Have we a Justice of the Peace Trust among us?"

Some of them say that we have, and in proof exhibit bills of charges made out for services by some of the Justices. It is also asserted that the Justices have recently entered into a combination by which a tariff of costs and charges has been established and to which all of them must adhere. These new rates are in advance of the old ones, and therefore there is a kick.

"These extra charges," said a prominent renting agent yesterday, "affect the poor people more than any one else, and it is time that a vigorous protest was entered against this new combination. The office of a Justice of the Peace in the heart of the city is worth anywhere from $8,000 to $10,000 a year, more than a Judge of the Supreme Court gets, and they ought to be satisfied without piling further burdens on the people who have to appeal to them.

"As most of them are looking for reappointment to their offices it is only right that the course they are now pursuing should be made known to the Judges who will select their successors as well as to the public."

A number of agents were seen in regard to the facts and they generally agreed that Justices have lately been increasing their fees. One of them showed a number of statements of costs in cases he had brought, and the Justices' fees have been exactly doubled. He instanced that in a suit for forcible entry, determined by the Justice in default, which formerly cost the plaintiff only $2, now cost $4.

According to the Statutes.

He then showed from the Revised Statutes what he claimed were the fees that could be legally charged, and itemized them as follows:

For a summons	$ .25
For docketing	.25
For entering judgment	.25
For constable's fees for serving and return on summons	.50
Mileage for constable, say	.40
Total	$1.65

The above figures apply to a case where there is no contest and where only one summons is used, and while the actual legal fees foot up only $1.65 the Justices now are charging $4. Some of them, however, make justice a little cheaper to agents who exclusively patronize them, but whether the agent or his employer gets the benefit of the cut rates is not known.

A lawyer who was spoken to about this matter and asked why he allowed his clients to be thus overcharged replied that if he were to kick he would not find his standing before the Justice so pleasant or agreeable thereafter.

But there appears to be another side to this question, and here it is as given by one of the most experienced Justice Court officials. The following are his figures, which he claims are allowed by the explicit letter of the law:

Docketing	$ .25
Order of summons	.15
Issue of summons	.25
Entry of return	.15
Copy of summons	.25
Administering oath	.15
Order of judgment	.25
Entering judgment	.25
Order for writ of restitution	.15
Issuing of writ of restitution	.25
Entering return or satisfaction	.15
Total	$2.15

Besides the above, the constable's fees, which are by general custom now fixed at $1, would make the total $3.15, instead of $1.65, as claimed by the agent. But taking the official's figures there still appears no ground or excuse for the fee bill of $4.

BUILDING THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY

The Line to Be Completed to Panama Within Three Years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Maj. J. B. Armstrong, General Manager of the Corpus Christi and South American railway, has been in this city for several weeks purchasing materials for the projected road that is to connect the three Americas.

"The long-talked of pan-American railway connecting the three Americas," said Maj. Armstrong, "is at last really begun. Construction is now in progress from the standard gauge system of the United States at its southernmost part, Corpus Christi, Tex. The company is prosecuting the work of the first division from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande at Brownsville, and has a bill before Congress authorizing it to bridge the Rio Grande at that point.

"The line of surveys selected by our company will make the run from St. Louis or Chicago to Mexico City 1,100 shorter than it is by the way of El Paso, 800 miles shorter than the Eagle Pass route and about 300 miles shorter than the narrow gauge line of the Mexican National.

"The financial part of this great project is practically settled. An important trust company of this city has undertaken the handling of the bonds and a New England syndicate the construction and equipment of the road.

"It will require about three years to finish our line to Panama. We will then extend our system through South America consistent with plans now being made by the Railway Congress now in session."

TRIED FOR MURDER COMMITTED IN 1858.

An Ex-Captain of the "Nauvoo Legion" Found Guilty in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of this Territory has just reversed a decision in a case which is beyond doubt without a parallel in the history of the country.

On the night of April 24, 1858, Henry Jones, a young man living in Payson, was pursued by a band of men under command of George W. Hancock, a captain of the famous "Nauvoo Legion," and shot. On the same night a band of men entered the little dug-out where he and his mother, brother, and little 4-year-old sister resided and after a short parley killed the woman in cold blood.

The murderer, Hancock, has lived in Payson ever since, where he has conducted a general store. Hancock was arrested and indicted March 8, 1890. The case was tried and the evidence, though fragmentary, was quite conclusive.

Mrs. Ellen Brown, the little girl of thirty-two years ago, testified to the killing of her mother. So vivid was her recollection of the event that even the minor details were given clearly and concisely. She identified Hancock as the man beyond question and stated that she had wat

UNJUST IN ITS INTENT.

THE INJUSTICE AND INIQUITY OF THE COPYRIGHT BILL EXPOSED.

How It Will Increase the Price of Books—The Teller Royalty Bill—Just Compensation to Authors Would Receive Popular Indorsement—What the Publishers Make Under a Pretext—No Increase in the Number of Books.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of the following communication in reference to the International Copyright question bill:

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The passage of the International Copyright bill now pending in the United States Senate (and which recently passed the House) will affect me only as it will effect all other readers, and my interest for adding to the literature of the subject is my conviction that the passage of the bill will work serious and irreparable damage to the great majority of the people of this country.

The most important and obtrusive fact which I encounter in a general view of the situation—from the standpoint of a reader—is the great difference in the American market in the price of a book by a foreign author and of a similar book by an American author, and to cannot buy a modern work by an American author without paying at least 75 cents (generally $1 and upwards) more than a corresponding work by a foreign author would cost you. I can discover no other efficient cause for this difference in price (that is, for the absence in this market of a cheap edition of the American book), except our copyright law, which covers the American book but does not yet cover the foreign book. I am informed by several of the advocates of the pending measure that about 10 per cent of the selling price of a book is considered a fair compensation to the author. It is admitted that the only object of a copyright law (international or domestic) is to secure compensation to the author. The puzzle, therefore, is why the reader should be forced by such law to pay $1 more for a book simply for the purpose of getting 10 or 15 cents into the pocket of the author. If compensation to the author is really the object, why not so legislate that only the author's 10 or 15 cents will be added to the selling price of the book, instead of enacting a law, the direct result of which, as experience seems to prove, is to make the reader pay an additional dollar to the publisher so that the latter may pay 10 or 15 cents to the author? There is really no contest between the American reader and the foreign author. The author's demand is recognized by the reader, who is willing and anxious to comply with it; but it has not yet been made quite obvious to him why he cannot be allowed to deal with the author without paying for such an enormously expensive intermediary. Have not the advocates of this bill spent time enough in demonstrating the justice of the author's demand for 10 cents? It is not time for them to say something about the necessity and the destination of the balance of the $1?

I have only singled out the $1, or $1.50, books for the purpose of illustration. It is the same with the more expensive books. When we have to pay $5 for a book which is covered by the copyright law we can buy a similar book not yet covered by such a law for about $2, and the $3 book is bound and made of strong paper, and contains the same text and about the same illustrations as the $5 book. And these cheap foreign books are not confined to fiction; they include history, science, philosophy; they cover the whole range of literature.

The Point of Contention.

It will be seen that the point of my contention is that if the bill for an international copyright shall become a law it will compel the American public to pay twice or three times as much as they would otherwise pay for a large proportion of the books hereafter written by foreign writers. If this is true it would seem to be a fatal objection to the bill; for such an increase in price, or any considerable increase in price, would undoubtedly greatly decrease the number of readers; and no nation can afford to increase arbitrarily the cost of literature so that a large proportion of its citizens who are now readers will be compelled to stop reading. In making this statement I am assuming that the question whether just compensation should not be made to authors, at no matter what cost or loss to our reading public, is not involved here. I do not think that that question is implicated in the success or failure of the International Copyright bill. I believe that a just compensation can be paid to foreign authors without diminishing the ranks of readers, by legislation much more simple and direct than that contemplated, and which I shall indicate more specifically further along.

I am aware that the advocates of this International Copyright bill do not agree with me in the view which I have expressed as to the result of the passage of their bill, and I will notice the principal objections which I understand them to make to such a view in a brief consideration of the main grounds upon which they seem to urge the passage of the bill.

1. They say that the present cheap books are so poorly made that they are not desirable additions to a permanent library; they are read once and then thrown away.

It is pertinent to suggest here that the American $1 or $1.50 book is by no means a fine specimen of the bookmaker's art. It is neither a durable nor an artistic addition to a library. But the substantial answer to this objection is that the many who cannot now afford to pay for the additional cost of books in order that the few who can afford them may maintain handsome libraries. It is probably true that artistically and strongly made books are more effective instruments of culture than those which are cheaply and coarsely made; but let us remember this is a question (roughly stated) of the choice between a 25-cent book and a $1 book, which, with the great mass of readers, makes the choice between no book and book. And, again, the assumption is, it seems to me, entirely unfounded that to open books to free publication is to drive fine editions from the market. The demand will undoubtedly govern the supply in this as in other cases.

2. It is urged that foreign books, which require a large preliminary outlay by the publisher for expensive plates, etc., will not be undertaken by the American publisher unless he is protected by a copyright law. It is unquestionable that there has been a decline in the character of books when it was necessary to offer premiums, or special privileges, to publishers to induce them to take the risk of producing expensive works. It is my opinion (and I think I am not the opinion of a surprising number of intelligent publishers) that that time has passed. Publication is a purely commercial work; certainly now, if it has not been always. Publishers produce what the public will buy without the spur of special bounties. Competition among publishers has become sharp and readers have become numerous. Publishers are now taking the legitimate risks of their business and are making expenditures in the manufacture of books in accordance with their judgment as to whether the particular book will be valuable to the public; which is the theory upon which their neighbors, the merchants, base all of their purchases. A book is a commodity, and the best way to hold the public against their rivals they rely upon their ability to serve the public better than their rivals; which is the only legitimate ground of success in commercial enterprise. I am speculating, of course, of the publication of books which are not covered by any copyright law.

A Hindrance to Progress.

This pauperizing the business of publishing and selling books, by the public giving to certain individuals the power to say how many shall be published and sold, and in what form, and at what price, whatever may have been its earlier benefits, has, I am convinced, become for several years a great hindrance to the progress of literature and its accompanying educational influences; and I confess that I should feel very little apprehension for the future if there should be a prospect that this copyright scratch would be knocked from under the arms of publishers generally, and I profess to see a plain tendency in public sentiment in that direction.

3. They say that international copyright will eventually reduce the price of books, both native and foreign. Unfortunately both logic and experience seem to prove the contrary. The proposition is probably founded on the familiar protective argument that the fostering of a native manufacture by a high tariff tends in the end by the competition engendered to reduce the price of the product, both native and foreign. But there is no analogy between this and international copyright. International copyright does not protect the American manufacturer. It protects one class of American manufacturers against another class of American manufacturers, or rather it takes the manufacture of a certain product entirely away from American manufacturers generally and gives it to a few American manufactures exclusively. It does not protect an infant manufacture; it finds the manufacture fully grown up and developed all over the country. It does not engender competition; it destroys all competition. It cannot reduce prices because it creates monopolies, and the very essence and raison d'etre of monopolies is to increase prices.

Experience teaches the same lesson. The effect of a law of the same nature (the American Copyright law) having been for a long series of years to keep books by American writers almost constantly at the high price—the few cases where cheap editions were sold having resulted from competition with cheap books by foreign writers, which competition will be done away with by the passage of this bill—there is every reason to believe that the effect of the passage of this bill will be the same on books of foreign writers, and no reason to believe that it will be otherwise.

If copyright makes it cheap books why do books cost less in this country than in England, where there is not only domestic copyright but also international copyright with the several countries of Europe? Books are so dear in England—under the operation of copyright—that only public libraries and very wealthy individuals are able to purchase them. Take, for example, a work which is very popular and exceedingly valuable to American readers, now being published in England, which is to be sold at the rate of $15, and a recent reprint of which (article and drawing) is having an immense sale in this country at $5. And this is not the exception, but the rule. Nearly forty years ago Henry C. Carey estimated that there had been $10,000 copies of Dickens' "Bleak House" sold in this country, at an average of 50 cents per copy. It sold in England, under the copyright there, for 21 shillings ($5). Assuming that it would have sold here as much as international copyright for $5 per copy, then American readers saved $925,000 on that book by the absence of international copyright. Mr. Carey's estimate of the saving to American readers on four other books was as follows: On Palmer's last work, $350,000; on Macaulay's History, $400,000; on Alison's History, $500,000; and on "Jane Eyre," $75,000. Total, $2,250,000. Of course, if the pending International Copyright bill had been in force these books would have gone into the pockets of publishers, or, what is more likely, from 500,000 to 1,000,000 of those readers would never have read those five books.

A Result of Copyright Legislation.

Some of the advocates of this bill seem to argue that we should not cite England as an authority, because only the libraries and wealthy classes buy books there. But this very condition of the English book market is the evident result of copyright legislation of the character contemplated in the pending bill. Is there any doubt that this sort of legislation will also take books here from the hands of the masses and put them into the hands of wealthy individuals and corporations? Legislation in the same direction in this country has already produced similar results.

The fact that international copyright will raise the price of books by foreign writers is essentially admitted by those recent advocates of the proposed law who favor its passage upon the ground that it will protect American writers, who now have to contend with cheap reprints of foreign books. Of course the protection will be afforded by an increase in the price of the foreigner's book. I may add, in this connection, that the plan suggested later on in this article accords the protection which these latter gentlemen contend for. It adds to the price of the foreigner's book in this market a compensation to the author equal to that received by the American author for his book. That is full protection to the American author. If these gentlemen are not satisfied with such protection, then, I submit, there will be obvious ground for the suspicion that it is not the American author about whose protection they are so much concerned, but that other individual whose claims I am here expressly contesting.

I said I would indicate a line of legislation whereby the author could be protected without sensibly diminishing the number of readers. It is this: Have Congress pass a bill leaving the publication in this country of works of foreign authors absolutely free, but providing that every publisher shall before publication file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for his district a bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the court, conditioned that such publisher shall pay into court at certain regular intervals, say monthly, for the benefit of the author, 10 per cent of the retail price of all copies published by him; and shall, at the same time, file a sworn statement of the number of copies published and sold and the sums received therefor. In the practical operation of this plan the publisher will add to his selling price simply the compensation which he has to pay to the author and the public will gladly pay the additional five cents, which had better be fixed, as a minimum, as it is fairly certain that it will go almost directly to the author. This plan has already been presented to the public, has been extensively commended, and seems to be rapidly growing in favor. It is embodied in the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Teller.

It will be objected that there will be difficulties in enforcing such a law. Granted: but are there no difficulties in enforcing our present copyright law? Is there a District Court, in any district in which there are publishers, upon whose docket there are not always cases which seek to enforce the copyright law, and involving long and expensive litigation? The proposed bill should provide for injunctions against publishers who attempt to publish without filing the required bond, and for summary proceedings to enforce honest returns; with power in the courts to compel production and examination of the books, etc. The Teller bill has such provisions). After the law had been tested by a few cases, and modified to meet the requirements of the results of such tests, I see many reasons why it should operate with much less friction than a copyright law. It is the only plan which has come under my observation that promises to secure the three indispensable objects of a law of this nature—viz.: just compensation to the author, no toll to the publisher, and no decrease in the number of readers.

JOHN W. ELA.

SENATORIAL SQUIBS.

Senator Sherman to Senator Hill: "The Senate is not a good place for an chronic Presidential candidate."

Senator Quay has not resigned, but there has never been a time when his resignation would cause more pleasure than it would now.

Senator-elect Peffer of Kansas says: "When I left the Republican party I left it for good." The good of the party, he probably means.

The Philadelphia *Press* is sighing for some new epithets to heap upon Don Cameron. Judas Iscariot is quite too tame to express its feelings.

Senator Jones of Nevada seems to have experienced no difficulty in securing a reelection, notwithstanding his unorthodox course lately. This is one of the advantages of hailing from a pocket borough.

Senator Ingalls is still looking dejectedly at his silk stockings and wondering if they did it. They probably did not. It wasn't so much his fine-spun bosiery as his fine-spun theories, which satisfied no one in particular but himself.

"Senator Peffer," the Leavenworth (Kas.) *Times* says, "will not take rank with Sherman and Edmunds and Voorhees and Vest, the orators of the Senate, but he will size up well with Allison and Plumb, Cullom, Hiscock, Morrill, and five cent others who do the bulk of the work of the Senate."

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia says that his twelve hours' speech against the force bill was a mere bagatelle, which did not exhaust him a bit. The only way to account for this is to remember that he has gone through still more terrible strains. He has been umpire at a baseball game and once acted as judge at a baby show.

Senator Gorman is said to be so cool, nervy, and self-possessed that it is impossible to surprise or disconcert him. Were he, in the midst of a speech, to put his hand in his coat-tail pocket and find in it a California earthquake hatching out lightning cyclones he would go on with his remarks as unconcernedly as if he had only found a cough drop.

Senator Aldrich is a quiet, gentlemanly fellow, who likes a bit of good fun, and is as well known in Providence, R. I., as is the *Journal's* curiosity window. In summer, when Congress is not sitting, he is around the town all the time and always ready for a clam-bake down the bay. He is also fond of a trip to Block Island for a fish dinner. He will retire from public life at the close of his term in 1893.

Senator Cockrell is opposed to a large outlay for a system of coast defense as utterly worthless and an absolute waste of money. "In Canada, he says, the United States has full compensation, remuneration, and indemnification for any possible injury that Great Britain hereafter could do. There is Canada, and all we have to do is to step over and take it and reimburse and indemnify ourselves, and England knows it as well as we do.

Senator Edmunds preserves the simple style and tastes of his country home, dresses in plain go-to-meeting clothes, and resembles a deacon bothered about the ways and means of raising money for the parson's salary. But quiet and bucolic as he looks, he is hardly ever taken for a farmer, and it is on record that only one bunko-steerer ever mistook him for a victim, and he was so badly frightened that he went to the bad entirely and became an Alderman.

What Is Life?

"Life is a song," so piped the thrush;
Perched on a sweet, white blossomed bush,
"'Tis an awakening," said the rose,
Whose blushing petals 'gan to unclose.
"'Tis pleasure," breathed the butterfly,
Kissing the rose and fluttering by.
"'Tis work," buzzed the busy bee,
Sipping the rose sweets greedily.
"'Tis freedom," shrieked the eagle proud,
Piercing the fleecy summer cloud.
From leaf copse, the gentle dove
Cooed, softly murmuring, "Life is love."
"'Tis labor!" that, and nothing more,
The wave moaned, breaking on the shore.
"A dream," the mist sighed, "set with tears."
The soft rain wept. "'Tis tears, all tears!"
—*Fred Lyster.*

Big Guns Condemned.

Rear Admiral Robert Scott disposes of the "big-gun question" in the columns of *Blackwood's United Service Magazine*. He condemns the monster weapons of the present day and says that these guns should at once be landed for service on shore. Admiral Scott thinks, in common with other authorities, that the largest naval guns should not exceed thirty tons, but he condemns the delicate machinery with which even these are supplied, and advocates the strengthening of gun fittings.

Too Costly.

Goodman—"It's a shame he treated you so; but you should heap coals of fire on his head!"

Furniss—"With coal at the present price? Not much—I'm not so fond of revenge."—*Puck.*

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court decided the following cases yesterday:

E. B. Jessup vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, appellant, Hamilton District; reversed.

F. L. Small, administrator of estate of J. O. Small, deceased, vs. E. F. Wicks and Stephen Wicks, appellants, Clinton District; affirmed.

Lots May Lathrop vs. B. H. Doty, appellant, Calhoun District; reversed.

First National Bank of Marshalltown, vs. A. W. Wright, appellant, Polk District; reversed.

David Magee vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, appellant, Mahaska District; reversed.

John and Elizabeth Rea vs. E. S. Jeffray & Co., appellant, Jasper District; modified and affirmed.

Thomas Parker vs. W. Hutchinson, et al., appellants, Guthrie District; affirmed.

H. W. Gleason vs. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, appellant, Keokuk District; affirmed.

T. J. Vanaken et al., appellant, vs. E. Lark et. al., Johnson District; affirmed.

George W. Parker vs. D. R. Scott et al., appellant, Clinton District; affirmed.

G. M. McLean, appellant, vs. District Township of Bear Grove et al., Guthrie District; dismissed.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Lewis Talley vs. Nicholas Gribling, Tippecanoe; affirmed.

Thomas E. Chandler et al. vs. James Scott, alias James B. Scott, Decatur C. C.; reversed by the court.

Sarah E. Goodell et al. vs. Phebe Starr et al., Porter C. C.; affirmed.

L. and St. L. Railway Company vs. George Howerton, Hendricks C. C.; affirmed.

Oliver M. Buckner vs. Follis Spaulding, Greene C. C.; reversed.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A ROW.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN JUDGES TULEY AND SCALES.

The Former Grants an Injunction in the Kean Case, Pending in the County Court—Tales of Wedded Unhappiness—Alleged Mistake of a Druggist—Patrick Cahill and His Three Motherless Children—Another Saloon License Mandamus—The Record.

There is a chance of an interesting row between the County Court and Judge Tuley over the injunction restraining the assignees from disposing of any of the assets of Kean's bank. The injunction was issued upon a bill filed by Attorney John W. Byam and Ross Taylor, who seek to prevent the much-talked-of settlement on the 35-cent basis until the question of the deposit of the mission fund is disposed of.

Saturday afternoon the assignees, Messrs. Jacobs and Shaw, filed a petition in the County Court for a rule on Mr. Byam, his partner, Mr. Weinschenck, and Ross Taylor to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for filing the bill for an injunction. It is claimed that Ross Taylor and Mr. Byam have submitted to the jurisdiction of the County Court in the matter of the Bishop Taylor fund, and that their case is now pending in the County Court, which has exclusive jurisdiction over assignment cases, and that the further hearing of the case may be resumed at any time.

Judge Scales Saturday gave the assignees leave to sue certain people indebted to the bank, and the first suit was commenced in the County Court for $500 damages against Attorney Byam, who was indorser on paper discounted at the bank.

In the Divorce Courts.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Walsh told Judge Horton Saturday that her husband, Christopher L., had been Collector of Customs in Manitoba and got into trouble through drink. They came to Chicago and he has since been in the Washingtonian Home three times. He left her seven years ago.

In Judge Tuley's court Robert Kirkwood asked for a divorce from his wife on the grounds of cruelty. Besides this, she had an uncontrollable desire to move. During five years she compelled him to move eighteen times, and she made three trips to Scotland, all of which he could ill afford.

Emma Gruerson's husband killed a man in South Dakota and went to the penitentiary. Jane Cook's husband deserted her at Streator nine years ago. They will get decrees.

Took the Wrong Medicine.

Saturday a suit for $5,000 damages was brought in the Superior Court by Mrs. Sarah Emerson against Gustave Fernitz. The latter keeps a drug-store at No. 996 North Kedzie avenue. Mrs. Emerson was taken ill and her physician wrote out two prescriptions, one for outward and the other for inward application. It is claimed that Fernitz, who put up the medicines, reversed the labels for each by mistake, and the sick woman took inwardly the prescription intended for outward application and vice versa. She became violently ill, but is now recovering.

Another Case of Stepmother.

Patrick Cahill, at No. 117 Steward street, a widower with three children, married his next-door neighbor, Mrs. Lizzie McMahon, a widow with four children. The children of the widow came over to the Cahill domicile, and there was a conflict. Cahill is said to have ignored parental ties and began to ill treat his motherless children with such severity that he frightened them out, and has since neglected to provide for them. The charge is made that the second Mrs. Cahill threatens to dispose of both houses and leave the State, and to prevent her from so doing Judge Horton issued an injunction claiming dower and a half-interest in the home and ask that their father be compelled to support them during minority, in accordance with the statute.

Wants a Saloon License.

Angelo Arata began mandamus proceedings in the Circuit Court to compel Mayor Cregier to issue to him a license to do a saloon business at No. 664 West Harrison street. Arata says he has tendered the necessary funds and a proper bond, which Mayor Cregier refuses to accept, giving as a reason that some householders in the neighborhood have presented him with a petition remonstrating against the granting of a license to petitioner.

Wants $40,000.

Damages are placed at $40,000 in a suit brought by C. Burton Phillips in the Circuit Court against the West Chicago Street railway company for personal injuries.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,912—Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. John M. Clark, U. S. coll., etc. Appl. from Gen. Bd. Appraz. L. D. Miller, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

121,505—Bradner Smith & Co. vs. George W. and Jason A. Borland. Natl. Library Assn., and Wm. George W. Borland. Creds. bill on fund. vs. ist deft. for $1,495.15. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.

121,506—Anna Gorlipp vs. Carl A. Gorlipp. Bill for div. M. R. Harris, solr.

121,507—Edward Mason vs. Hope Mfg. Co. Attch., $901. Hunt, Comstock & Upton, solrs.

121,508—Albert H. Hettich et al. vs. Andrew J. Cooper. Asst., $2,000. G. E. Swartz, atty.

121,509—Bill. Withheld for service.

121,510—Seneca D. Kimball vs. Huskegon Car. Co. Asst. (attch.), $1,806.26. Hamline, Scott & Lord, attys.

121,511—Carl Schardin vs. Julius Welchbrodt. Attch., $675.

121,512—Conrad Steinmetz et al. vs. Francis P. Owings. Asst., $10,000. Abbott & Baker, attys.

121,513—Henry C. Auerhawall vs. Andrew W. Banner. Asst., $1,200. Same attys.

121,514—Adolphine Solum vs. Charles Solum. Bill for div. O. E. Hay, solr.

121,515—Martin Contive Co. vs. Henry Hartt. Asst., $600. Cravener, Shedd & Underwood, attys.

121,516—Joseph Gressenheimer vs. Wiley Allen. Asst., $500. L. B. Hodges, atty.

121,517—Sarah J. Enerson vs. Gustav Fernitz. Cases, $5,000. L. Karcher and J. S. Collman, attys.

121,518—Mary Lacour vs. J. Paul Lacour. Bill. J. S. Cook, solr.

121,519—Louisa Luts vs. C. N. Check and William A. Knapp. Asst., $600. W. Pinney, atty.

121,520—Ragnar Lautenberg vs. Frederick Lautenberg. Bill for div. H. A. Lee, solr.

121,521—S. Wright et al. vs. Merchants' & Consumers' B. & S. Co. Appl.

121,522—H. Hoefer vs. Same. Appl.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

88,716—P. Ft. W. & C. Ry. Co. vs. John Moran et al. Cond. F. J. Loesch and C. A. Allen, attys.

88,717—Charles Gumbinder vs. Charles and Christian Paschen. Bill. B. Landon and C. M. Hardy, solrs.

88,718—William A. Eaton vs. James M. Reddy. Bill. Wing, Shaw & Carter & Hunt, solrs.

88,719—James Cahill et al., by next friend, vs. Patrick Cahill. Bill. C. J. Beattie, solr.

88,720—Henry Beck vs. A. I. Bernstein. Conf. judgt., $213.55. A. Fchroeder, atty.

88,721—Henry Biedmeyer vs. Peter and Magdalena Screng. Same, $755.16. D. F. & T. A. Hendricks, attys.

88,722—Bill. Withheld for service.

88,723—A. S. Berg et al. vs. Jacob Blattan. Appl.

88,724—J. Bergner Jr. et al. vs. M. W. and E. C. Berriman. Appl.

88,725—D. Benton Phillips vs. W. C. S. B. B. Co. Case, $40,000. Chris. & Owen, attys.

88,726—A. Steiner vs. Jacob Steiner. Conf. judgt., $80. A. Smith, atty.

88,727—People ex rel. A. Arata vs. De Witt C. Cregier, Mayor. Petn. for mandamus. M. R. Harris, atty.

88,728—John P. Peterson vs. Alice J. Ferris. Appl.

88,729—Alice J. Ferris vs. George H. Ferris and John Doe. Appl. by pltf.

88,730—Same vs. Same. Appl. by pltf.

88,731—Hewson & Stubbings vs. Timothy B. and William Blanchard. Asst., $5,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

88,732—Thomas Bowman vs. Hans A. Calland. Asst., $300. B. M. Munn, atty.

Withheld Cases—88,610—John Reed vs. R. Barnes Bertier and Edmund A. Cummings. Bill. S. B. King, solr. (Feb. 5.)

88,632—Lola Buchbinder vs. Gustav Lodin. Bill. J. Cox, solr. (Feb. 5.)

88,656—Buckeye Iron and Brass Works vs. Taylor Mfg. Co. Asst. (attch.), $1,875. Cravener, Shedd & Underwood, attys. (Feb. 5.)

88,670—Nellie Hardin vs. Alexander Hardin. Bill. Duncan & Gilbert, solrs. (Feb. 6.)

County Court—New Suits.

9,135—Mary Bender to Frank Pearson. Assignment. Benton, $1,000; liabilities, $2,000.

9,136—B. F. Jacobs et al., assignees, vs. John W. Byam. Asst., $500. Kraus, Mayer & Stein and J. A. Baldwin, attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—125,746—John Pearson vs. Esra J. Travis. M. n. t. denied and judgt. $210.75. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.

125,539—John Horn vs. Bradley & Co., Alexander C. Bradley, and William Sprague. Same and judgt., $165. Appl. by pltf.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.

JUDGE ALTGELD—121,012—Robert H. McElwee et al. vs. James B. and Spencer J. Johnson. By confn., $272.50.

121,612—A. B. Colborn vs. same. Same, $1,353.05.

JUDGE BREENTANO—129,595 — Herman Ehrman vs. Charles Benesch. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $302.43 and gen. and spec. exrs. Appl. as to attch. issue; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Same vs. James West vs. James F. Stevens. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $203.86. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.

98,284—C. T. Drake vs. Frank Marshall. On ver., $80.78.

74,851—Morris Rosenheim et al. vs. Jennie Karnes. On findg. vs. Am. F. Ins. Co., garn., $120 for use of pltf.

JUDGE BAKER—82,606—Emma Babcock vs. City. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $1,500. Appl.; bill ex. in 20 ds.

84,454—Robert Robinson et al. vs. L. J. Schmidt. Ord. of Jan. 27 vacated. On findgs., $25 and on attch. issue. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.

84,455—Same vs. same. Same and judgt., $320. Same.

71,121—Percy Daveen vs. Edward J. Redner, Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $12.56. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.

JUDGE GRINNELL—73,456—Mary B. Stala vs. Sarah J. Mullen; on findg., $423 and gen. and speci. exrs.; appl.; bond and bill ex. in 60 ds.

JUDGE DUNCAN—Same vs. Same. Same and judgt., $1,000. Same.

JUDGE GARY—Same vs. Antrim vs. Max and Moses Weinberg; by dedf., $1,450.20.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—5,518—Fuller vs. Eide; dec.—5,050—Welford vs. Jacobs; dec.

5,048—Same vs.—185—Mills vs. Wells; dec. and appld.

5,360—Danziger vs. Jackson; dec. sale.—5,129—Annie vs. Louis Severson; dec. div.—87,704—Lillie vs. William F. McCune.

JUDGE COLLINS—2,861—Danziger vs. Jackson; dec. sale.—2,862—M. and T. S. L. and S. Association vs. O'Callaghan; dec. sale.

"The Tribune" of Sunday, Feb. 15, will contain, aside from contributions from Stevenson, Kipling, and other well-known writers, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Light of the World," the literary sensation of the year.

MONEY TO LOAN
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Residence AND Business Property
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
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FOR SALE.
Lake Geneva Water & Light Co.
6% COUPON 15-25 YEAR BONDS,
DUE 1915.
PRINCIPAL and INTEREST secured by mortgage on the water works and electric light plant which supplies the City of Lake Geneva, Wis.
THE CITY OF LAKE GENEVA pays the rentals for water hydrants and electric lights for the streets (which exceeds the interest upon the bonds) direct to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee for the bondholders.
We recommend these bonds as a safe and choice investment.
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

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MONEY to LOAN
On Real Estate at lowest rates.
Building loans made.
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Issue Circular Credits for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.
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The Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co.
LIMITED,
Organized under English Limited Liabilities Acts.
Debentures and Preference Shares For Sale.
32 five per cent Debentures, par value £100, and 297 seven per cent Preference Shares, par value £10, will be offered for sale at Chicago Stock Exchange on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 3 p. m.
For further particulars apply to
HOYNE, FOLLANSBEE & O'CONNOR,
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MONEY to LOAN
In sums of $20,000 and upwards on improved business property.
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Room 32, 115 Dearborn street.
Correspondence solicited.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company will be held on Wednesday, March 11, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 41 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Polls open from 12 o'clock m. to 1 o'clock p. m.

The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Feb. 28, 1891, at 12 o'clock m., until Thursday, March 12, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bedford and Bloomfield Railroad Company and of the Orleans, West Baden and French Lick Springs Railway Company will be held at the same time and place.

By order of the Board of DIRECTORS. J. BREENTOGLE, President.

W. H. LEWIS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1891.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company:

Notice is hereby given that the second regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 20, 1891, to the opening of business Feb. 20, 1891.

E. W. PERKINS,
Act'g Secretary.

$1,200—70 ACRES—$1,200
Only 9 miles from Court-House. Cheapest acre tract on market. Will retail quick at over 100 per cent profit.
Schumacher & Gnaedinger,
163 RANDOLPH-ST.

$500.
Douglas Boulevard Land Association now being formed to purchase 188 LOTS, of which 70 are boulevard and corner lots. Only four miles from Central House, inside old-city limits. Average price (including sidewalks), $500. Draw lots will come on about 25th. Terms—one-quarter cash, balance in 3 years. For plats and information apply to JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, President, 163 Randolph-st.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE PAR VALUE $100—OUR PRICE, $75 per Share. 110 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & CAGE, 49 Chamber-st.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

Business continues to move along without notable changes either in the direction of prosperity or depression. It is now evident, taking the country as a whole, that business activity is not pitched at such a pace as ruled last year. The bank clearings of all the cities of the country show a falling off in comparison with 1890. There has been but one week this year in which the total clearings of the country did not fall below the total for the corresponding week of last year. The decrease has ranged from a small amount to nearly 20 per cent. Chicago has presented a marked exception to the rule, for the whole country. Here the increase was kept uniformly at about 20 per cent in excess of last year's record. This bears out what is now a pretty general impression that whatever may be the features of the business future of the whole country Chicago will for a time be largely independent of outside influences, and even in the face of depression elsewhere there will be prosperity here. The reasons for that have been told too often to need repeating. The main one is that there are to be millions on millions of dollars spent here in the next two years without any regard to general business conditions. The prospect and realization of that expenditure will bring thousands to be added to the city's population, and those thousands will bring still more money. The realization of that movement is already to be seen. From now on it will grow in volume with great rapidity.

One of the dark points in the business outlook, and one from which Chicago, even with its present unusual conditions, cannot escape, is the prospect of labor troubles. The dispatches tell of difficulties between employers and employés all over the country. At some places there are strikes against a reduction of wages. By far the larger portion of the difficulties are of that nature; but workmen at some points are making an effort for reduced hours, and in a few cases for increased pay. There is now a shutdown of the great works of the Illinois Steel company at South Chicago. Manufacturers of agricultural machinery at a number of places have attempted a reduction, and the reduction is being resisted by the men. In Chicago there is a prospect that with the opening of spring the troubles with workmen in the building trades, which so hampered operations a year ago, will be renewed. With the absolute necessity for great building operations here difficulties with the workmen in the building trades will be particularly embarrassing.

Affairs in the mercantile lines of business are fairly satisfactory. The wholesale dry goods trade continues active and is still buoyed up by remarkably good country collections. The hardware trade is notably active and prosperous. The demand all through the West for building hardware is especially heavy. The volume of general mercantile trade is probably fully equal to what it was a year ago, and in some branches it is undoubtedly larger.

Railroad earnings for 1890 are now fully enough made up so that an intelligent idea of the year's traffic and its results to the carriers can be had. There was not an important road in the country which did not show an increase in gross earnings. Out of a total of 153 roads that have reported their earnings for the year there were but eleven which showed decreases in gross earnings, and the total of those decreases was less than $200,000, while the increase in gross of the other roads aggregated $44,732,000. During the earlier part of the year the increases ranged from 10 to 14 per cent over the corresponding figures of the previous year. But when the effect of the short crops of 1890 began to be felt, gross earnings decreased, so that the gain of the last six months ranged from 4 per cent to 7 per cent. In most cases a stockholder's satisfaction stopped after he got beyond the statement of gross earnings. There is little that is pleasing in net earnings. Operating expenses increased enormously on most of the roads, and it was a frequent case to not only have all of a great increase in gross wiped out, but to find actually a heavy decrease in net earnings. One of the notable illustrations of that is in the case of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road. All the year it showed great increases in gross earnings which amounted at the end of the year to about 18 per cent. Operating expenses, however, increased over 40 per cent, leaving an actual decrease in net earnings of over 16 per cent. There are many parallel cases, though they are not so marked, among the Western roads. The trouble with them in a good many cases has been that in straining after business they have agreed to do a dollar's worth of work for less than a dollar, and naturally the more business they got the worse they were off.

The situation in the speculative produce markets is a trifle uncertain. The spurt that culminated Monday in wheat has been followed by a four-cent break, which was partly due to the fact that the English markets did not wholly sympathize with the advance, and was partly due to the liberal movement from first hands. Farmers in the Southwest particularly, who are now moderately sure of a good winter wheat crop, are willing to part with the grain they have held back. This induced a good many of the smaller longs to realize on their holdings; and in addition to this some of the heavy speculators who believe in higher prices before the crop moves and then began an assault on the market for the purpose of depressing prices to a point where they could "get in" again for another rise. That this rise will come is doubted by few, though there may be force enough in the attacks of the plungers on the bear side to press the temporary advantage they possess and sell the market off a little more. But as they now realize from their experience of last week and the preceding one that wheat, like the worm, will turn, and that the sting occasionally proves fatal, they may be a little more conservative. Corn is depending on the volume of the receipts largely. The arrivals this month should be liberal if they are going to be at all on this crop, and any falling off in their volume will be followed by strength in the speculative market. Provisions are overweighted by the enormous number of hogs being marketed and the large stocks that were in store here at the close of last month. As the packers are the shorts and the country speculators generally the longs the chances seem in favor of liquidation and lower prices.

FINANCIAL.

Business is quiet at the banks. The pressure from borrowers is probably less than it has been for some weeks before. The money situation has ceased to be the most important feature of the business outlook. Every one who can offer proper security can now get ample bank accommodations.

Following are the following rates on the New York bank statement:

	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Changes.
Loans	$380,068,100	$382,200,000 inc.	$5,131,100
Deposits	411,044,700	416,345,300 inc.	5,298,600
Circulation	3,505,000	3,607,100 inc.	97,900
Legal tend.	35,435,400	35,518,400 dec.	917,000
Specie	90,368,900	88,110,100 dec.	1,458,800
Reserve	125,704,300	124,328,500 dec.	2,375,800
Reserve req.	102,761,175	104,085,830 inc.	1,324,650
Surplus	22,943,125	24,242,675 dec.	3,700,650